FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

We add to our Reporter's letter in last Observer some items of Saturday's proceedings, taken from the Raleigh papers.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Lassiter introduced a resolution concerning the culture of tobacco. Mr. Lassiter said this resolution is not intended to prohibit by law the cultivation of tobacco. But the necessity is becoming greater every day to husband our resources, and to look well to the future. By the steady advance of our enemies the area from which our supplies are to come is gradually diminishing, and by emigration into the interior, many consumers have to be supported without a corresponding number of producers; and the ten thousand men proposed for State defence will reduce the number. In view of these pressing reasons, I hope the committee on agriculture will introduce a resolution recommending to the people of the State the importance of cultivating only those crops which will support *human life*.

Bills introduced: By Mr. Sharpe, to regulate fees of jailers. Mr. Neal, to incorporate the town of Marion, McDowell county. Mr. Adams of Guilford, relative to witnesses. [Requires expenses to be paid in advance when summoned out of the county.] A bill to amend 13th section 105th chapter Revised Code. [Provides that County Courts may, in their discretion, increase the bonds of sheriffs to $30,000.] Passed 3d reading.

The House bill providing for payment of salaries to Judges prevented by yankees or yellow fever from holding court, was taken up, and Mr. Wright hoped that it would be allowed to pass without a dissenting voice. He thought the labors of our Judges of the Superior Court were poorly paid for, and he would like to see their salaries increased, if the exigencies of the times would allow. In a practice of 25 or 30 years, he had had an opportunity of judging of the labors of our Judges, and he bore testimony to their fidelity to duty; but from causes entirely beyond their control, they had been deprived from holding the regular Courts in some of the circuits of the State. They were both ready and willing to have done so, and he gave an instance in which a Judge [Bailey] had held a Court at the imminent risk of his life.

Mr. Carraway thought it was making a gift to the Judges to pay them for services they had not rendered. He could not support the bill.

Mr. Wright said in reply, that to his mind it was a proposition to carry out a plain provision of the Constitution, which did not allow of a reduction of the salary of a Judge after his election and acceptance.

Mr. Brown could not support the bill. It came in conflict with a settled rule of his life. He regarded it as a gift to the Judges. The Constitution required a *quid pro quo*. The amount was a small consideration; it conflicted with a settled principle, that the Legislature had no right to donate public money; but he thought that the obligation of the Legislature in this respect was as binding as that of a trustee. He thought that the bill conflicted with the law as it now stands, under which the Judges had accepted their positions. It added to it: The law was explicit, and the Judges had accepted understanding that if they held the Courts they were to be paid and not otherwise.

Mr. Warren agreed that as a general rule the obligation of the Legislature was similar to that of a trustee, and ought not to make donations. He, however, did not view this bill in that light. Nothing was said about a *quid pro quo* in the Constitution relative to the Judges' salaries. It said that the salaries should not be reduced after election and acceptance. The salaries were fixed at $1950.

There was much further discussion not reported, and the bill was lost, 25 to 12; Mr. Ramsay giving notice that he would move a reconsideration.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. Kerner, a resolution to appoint a joint select committee to visit our different hospitals and procure discharges and furloughs for sick and disabled soldiers; laid on the table on motion of Mr. Grissom, who stated that he did not think the bill covered the ground it should, and expressed his intention to present a bill to meet all the exigencies of the times in regard to our troops and relieve the necessities of North Carolina soldiers.

Bills: by Mr. Shepherd, concerning county courts; Mr. Costner, for better government of slaves; Mr. Fowle, to amend charter of Raleigh; Mr. McRae, allowing in addition to bounty heretofore offered our soldiers $15 per month; Mr. Carson, regulating the prices of articles of prime necessity.

In the Senate, on Monday, bills were introduced: By Mr. Graham, a resolution relative to landlords and tenants. Instructs the Judiciary Committee to so amend the present law on that subject as that such persons may obtain possession of their tenements immediately on the expiration of the lease by which these are held. By Mr. Jarratt, changing the place of comparing the polls of the 44th Senatorial District. By Mr. Sharpe, to authorize County Courts to settle estates.

Resolutions: By Mr. Lassiter, in relation to the supply of salt. Proposes a joint committee to consider that portion of the Governor's message relating to that article. Also in favor of Thomas E. and C. D. Skinner, Jr. By Mr. Ellis, in favor of Lewis Williams.

The bill in relation to Judges salaries was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Ramsay, and made the order for this day.

The bill to amend the 105th section Revised Code, in relation to an increase of Sheriffs' bonds passed its third reading with an amendment increasing the bonds to $50,000.

The bill to establish Superior Courts in Alleghany county passed its second and third readings.

The House bill to provide clothing for N. C. Troops, &c. was taken up. We do not know its provisions further than they may be gathered from the few remarks reported.

Mr. Brown objected to its passage. He thought it placed too much power in the hands of the Quartermasters proposed to be appointed. He was opposed to the appointment of military officers to accomplish the purpose designed, when civil agents would do as well. Besides, the payment of their expenses would entail a burden upon the State which he was not willing to see imposed.

Mr. Ellis thought the appointment of the agents proposed would be the means of dispensing with a large number of soaplocked and foppish Quartermasters—totally inefficient and incompetent to the discharge of their duties, who may be found in numbers in Raleigh, and supply their places with intelligent and competent men acquainted in the localities in which they would have to operate. The appointment of an agent to receive and transfer directly and immediately to our troops the articles furnished, would prevent speculation and extortion between the producer and consumer. The bill was surrounded by safeguards to protect the State against much of the expense to which the Senator from Caswell alluded.

Mr. Graham said he had not given such consideration to the bill as would finally govern his vote; but so far as he had examined it he conceived it to be unnecessary. It contemplated two objects, the first military, the second eleemosynary. As to the military object, the provision of clothing for the troops of the State: according to the contract with the Confederate Government these were sufficiently attended to by Quartermasters already in commission under the State authority. Second, as to the provisions for necessitous persons in the counties: this was already undertaken by the authority of the County Courts, under the sanction of the Legislature. These agencies he thought far better adapted to the ends in view than those proposed by the bill.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Ellis, Carraway and Murrill in favor, and Messrs. Brown and Eure in opposition. No decision was reached.

In the Commons, on Monday, resolutions were introduced by: Mr. Costner, that the House hold afternoon sessions. Mr. Headen, in relation to working the mints of the State. Mr. Cowles, in relation to the Conscription law being executed by the officers of the State, and that no more men be furnished by this State until the enemy is driven out of it. Made the special order for Friday next at 12 o'clock.

Bills:—Mr. Fowle from Judiciary Committee, to establish a Court of Law and Equity at Shiloh church, for Alleghany County. Mr. Russell, of Craven, that when a Justice of the Peace is compelled by the enemy to leave his county, his office of Justice of the Peace shall not be vacated. Mr. Donnell, to suppress the traffic of liquor by retail within three miles of a military hospital. Mr. Donnell, to repeal the 3d, 4th and 5th sections of the 19th Chapter Revised Code, entitled "Cattle and other Stock." Mr. Gentry, to alter the time for holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Mr. Pearce, to amend the 3d section 32d chapter Revised Code. Mr. McRae, to amend the 18th section 46th chapter Revised Code. Mr. Keener, to alter the county line between Jackson and Transylvania counties. Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, from the committee on Internal Improvements, that the public works on Cape Fear River, between Northington's and Fayetteville, be abandoned by the State, and the citizens be allowed to remove them. Mr. Grissom, for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Headen, to protect the salt works at Wilmington. Authorizes the Governor to call out the militia of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, and Duplin counties, if necessary for their protection. Mr. Cowles, to punish horse stealing with death.

Mr. Gilliam gave notice that for reasons both of a public and private nature, it would be necessary for him to resign his position as Speaker this week.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Hon. David Outlaw of Bertie and E. J. Blount of Pitt were sworn in.

Bills and resolutions were presented: Mr. Lassiter, a resolution commending our troops and congratulating the people of the State on their devotion to our common cause. Mr. Slaughter, a bill to provide holding of Courts in Hertford County. Mr. Smith of Macon, a bill to amend the Revised Code. Mr. Brown was excused from serving on the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum at his request, and Mr. Sanders appointed in his place.

The bill "to provide clothing for North Carolina Troops and for other purposes," passed its second reading. A motion to suspend the rules and pass it to its third did not prevail.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Messrs. Henry and Bond of Bertie, and Mr. Bizzell of Sampson were sworn in.

Resolutions introduced: by Mr. Bryson, in favor of M. L. Britton Mr. Crawford, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Governor to remove all the salt in the State out of reach of the enemy. Mr. Watson, requiring the Public Treasurer to report the sales of State Bonds, and the terms on which they were sold. Mr Keener, requesting the Governor to appoint commissioners to examine the books and papers of the Cherokee Agency. Mr. Alford, relative to the enforcement of the Conscription Law in the State, by Confederate officers.

Bills: Mr. Waddell, to authorize the Governor to organize Patrols in the several counties of the State. Mr. Beal, to amend an act passed in 1860, entitled "an act for the relief of the Banks and People."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3.

In the Senate, the bill to buy provisions was reported from the committee and discussed at some length. It was finally recommitted to a select committee of five. Mr. White introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Lexington The rest of the time was taken up in unimportant matters and in the elections.

In reference to the election of Treasurer, Mr. Hall of New Hanover wished to know why Mr. Courts was turned out of office?—in substance, what right had any man to vote against Mr. Courts? Mr. Smith of Macon, in a handsome and independent manner, defended the right of himself and others to vote for whom they pleased.

In the House, Mr. Gilliam resigned the Speakership and Hon. R. S. Donnell was elected to fill the position. Mr. Shepherd was nominated but requested that his name should be withdrawn, and himself voted for Mr. Donnell.

Mr. Headen introduced a bill to exempt soldiers for the war from poll tax. Mr Waddell, a resolution that $10,000 be appropriated to look for salt in Chatham Co.

A bill, by Mr. Walser, appropriating $1,000,000 to relieve indigent families of soldiers in different counties of the State. Passed its 3d reading. A bill to prevent distillation of spiritous liquors from about everything on top of the earth from which an intoxicating beverage can be made, was passed its 2d reading.

The vote for State Treasurer came off to-day. In the House the vote was: Worth 52, Courts 42. In the Senate: Courts 19, Worth 27. The cry, which was predicted, is already raised, that the State finances are ruined. Those who know any of a family which is universally noted for business tact and talent will fear nothing from the clearest head of them all. The credit of North Carolina will not suffer in his hands.

R. F. Armfield was elected Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit. Vote: Armfield 89, W. P. Caldwell 34, Jas. E. Kerr 19.

The Grand Lodge of Masons has been in session here this week. Dr. E. F. Watson of Alamance was elected Grand Master, Dr. John McCormick of Harnett Grand Sr. Warden, Dr. Speed Grand Jr. Warden.

M. E. Conference meets to-night. Bishop Early is in attendance.

Mr. Gilliam resigned his seat, to take effect Dec'r 6. Writ of election issued for Friday the 13th.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 1, 1862.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Son:—There seems to be a general disposition in the Legislature to dispatch business as fast as possible. The different Committees generally report unfavorably upon all bills which are of minor importance at this time. There was a resolution of the House, passed on Saturday, to adjourn on the 22d, but the Senate did not concur; but expressed a willingness to do so, provided the most important business pertaining to the defence of the State, Clothing, &c., for our troops, the Revenue bill, &c., could be gotten through with by that time.

The Commissioners sent to Richmond have not yet returned. It is thought they will not accomplish much, except as to obtaining arms for our defence.

RALEIGH, Dec. 2, 1862.

There was but little business done in either house today, except the election of Councillors of State.

The following gentlemen were elected, viz: Jesse R. Stubbs, F. B. Satterthwaite, L. Eldridge, R. P. Dick, Johnson R Hargrave, Dr. James Calloway and James A. Patton, Esqrs.

Both Houses went into Secret session to receive the reports of the Committee sent to visit the President at Richmond, which were quite satisfactory and indeed cheering.

Mr. Smith of Macon, introduced a bill to-day to repeal the present law for the election of Adj't Gen'l of the State, proposing to give the Governor authority to make the appointment.

The election of State Treasurer will come off to-morrow. I think Mr. Worth will be elected; he is well known as a gentleman of financial ability and suggestive mind, and I think a better selection could not be made.

The Committees are industriously engaged, and every thing indicates that the Legislature will be enabled to adjourn by Christmas.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM NEWBERN.—A letter from an officer at Kinston, dated Dec. 1, says:

"Nothing of importance occurring down here. Deserters from Newbern report 25,000 soldiers there."

There were rumors at Raleigh on Tuesday of an advance from Newbern, but our correspondent's letter is entirely reliable.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The following from a gentleman of high character came to hand this morning:—

BIVOUAC, NEAR BOYD'S FERRY, PITT Co., N. C., Nov. 29, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—A detachment of the 31st Reg't, under command of Lieut. Col. Liles, has been on duty here for a week. In connection with other troops, detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, we feel amply able to confine the enemy to Washington, or to successfully cope with any force he is able to send from under cover of his gunboats. Our pickets stand in full view of the town, river, &c., but are unmolested save by an occasional shell which does no further harm than to frighten a horse and tear a big hole in the Tar River mud. A yankee officer remarked a day or two since, to a gentleman who reported it to us, that they would come out and drive us off if they did not know the whole neighborhood was full of "the d—d guerillas—that we only showed a small force on the road in order to deceive them."

With all their boasted "long range" guns, and accuracy in using them, they invariably skulk to their hiding places when a "grey coat" shows itself on this side the river.

The health of the entire command here is remarkably good, though we are living almost without tents, blankets, &c. We were ordered from Kinston with five days' rations, and supposing our stay would not exceed the time indicated, we made but little preparation. However, we are "in for it," and care not how long we stay. Were it not for prudential reasons I would most gladly mention the names of some of the noble citizens of Pitt—their patriotic and generous acts toward us; and other facts which go to prove false the abuse and calumny aimed at them by a certain class about Raleigh. I *know* the charges and insinuations made in a newspaper or two and harped upon by fussy politicians and stay-at-home warriors, are unqualifiedly false—that men in this vicinity who have been thus denounced are as true and loyal and patriotic as any in our Confederacy. A few men, of the lower class, have taken the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, but they receive no sympathy from the class of whom I speak.

An allusion to the 31st Reg't in a well written and truthful article—a few expressions excepted—lately published in the Wilmington Journal, headed "Why Burn Washington?" induces me to repeat what I wrote you a year ago, when at Fort Hill. There was not then in the State a town whose inhabitants were more zealous and untiring in their efforts to aid our cause than those of Washington. We had many sick men in the Hospital there and they as well as others have ever been loud in their praises of the good people of the town. And as good citizens, in every respect, as the State has, are now there, unable or indisposed for good reasons to get away. Facts will some day be developed which will establish the truth of what I say:—aye, and *other truths* which it is not proper to mention now. Then, if shame be not dead in human breasts, will the fiery martinets and blatant scribblers who are now urging the destruction of "the nest of traitors" and the direst oppression of many honest and good men of the vicinity, acknowledge their unjust aspersions and tyrannical proceedings.

War has left its footprint throughout this region. Deserted houses, ungathered crops, suffering and privation, may be often seen. God speed the day when these things shall cease—when blessed Peace shall again smile upon us, and the dread retribution which awaits the *makers* of this war be visited upon their heads!

O. K.

Correction.—Our informants were in errror in reference to the capture of a gunboat on Bay River. A portion of Capt. Whitford's company did capture 21 marines from a barge or ship's small boat, at the mouth of Dawson's Creek, in Craven county, one day last week, and this gave rise to the gunboat story. The barge was captured with the men.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Promoted.—Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

MARRIED,

In Hillsboro', 27th Nov., at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. M. A. Curtis, assisted by Rev. Mr Patterson, Miss ALICE LONDON, youngest daughter of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, to Maj. GRAHAM DAVES, of Newbern, N. C.

At Cedar Falls, Randolph county, Nov. 24, by Elder Wm. Lineberry, Elder ENOCH CRUTCHFIELD to Miss ELIZA J. ROYELS.

DIED,

In Harnett County, at the residence of his Brother-in-law, Hector McLean, on Friday the 28th ultimo, Mr. ALEX. OCHILTREE, aged 38 years. Mr. Ochiltree volunteered as a soldier in Starr's artillery Co., was taken sick whilst on duty with his company at Fort Fisher, and allowed to come home on furlough, hoping soon to return; but he continued to decline until relieved by death. He leaves a widowed mother, sisters, and one brother in Texas. He was generous and kind and died with manifestations of peace with his God. Com.

Presbyterian please Copy.

In this county, on the 20th inst., FLORA CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Henry R. and Flora Elizabeth King, aged 16 years 1 month and 24 days.

In Bladen county, on the 10th Nov'r, after an illness of seven days of bilious fever, Mr. WASHINGTON BUSH, aged 25 years. He leaves a wife and two little children, many friends and relatives, to mourn their loss.—Com.

Nov. 20th, REMALIA E. CROMARTIE, daughter of Luther and Julia Cromartie.

At Hamil's Grove, Bladen county, on the 15th Nov., of Diptheria, CORINNA EUGENIA, infant daughter of J. W. and Jane S. Cromartie, aged one year, ten months and thirteen days.

In Halifax county, N. C., 20th ult., of Typhoid fever, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. SALLIE HAWKINS LONG, wife of Capt. N. M. Long, Jr., and daughter of Gen. Samual A. Williams, of Warren county.

Of Hypertrophy, 25th Nov., Dr. SAMUEL BOYDEN, at his residence on Gold Hill, in the 66th year of his age.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1862.

PROPOSED MEDIATION.—Our readers will find in to-day's Observer the proposition of the Emperor of the French, and the refusal of the governments of Great Britain and Russia, to offer joint mediation to the United States and the Confederacy, in favor of an armistice. Whilst the French proposition has come when it was scarcely looked for, the answers of England and Russia were the natural results of the policy of those governments. They put an end to all present expectation of interference from Russia, and would be equally decided as to England but for the popular feeling in that country, which may compel a different course before many months. The people are felt in England, through their power in Parliament, and a defeat of the government there leads to a change of Ministers and of policy. This may happen, and we are inclined to think will happen before many weeks, unless the government should find occasion to recede from its present decision.

Then we are much mistaken in the character of the French Emperor if he shall be content to abide by the decision of his neighbors. Having taken his stand, he may be heard from again, and that speedily.

But all this is of secondary importance to us. We have to fight our way to independence, at all hazards. To fail would be to lose everything. We cannot afford to fail. And, God willing, we will not fail.

INVESTMENTS IN CONFEDERATE BONDS.—We are rejoiced to learn from the Richmond papers that the demand for these bonds has been so great lately that the clerks, though their number has been increased, cannot keep pace with the demand. Orders now received, says the Whig, are seldom filled within a week. This has arisen in some measure from the law of the last session of Congress limiting, to the 1st inst., the issue of Treasury Notes convertible into 8 per cent. bonds, and providing that those hereafter issued shall only be convertible into 7 per cent bonds But it is also owing in a great measure, we have not a doubt, to the abounding patriotism and good sense of our people;—patriotism which seeks to help the government to "the sinews of war;" and good sense which teaches them that to save anything,—bank stocks, money, lands, negroes, or any other description of property,—they must sustain the government in waging the war to a successful termination. If confederate bonds are good, all other property is good. If they are worthless, so is all other property. Therefore it is wise to uphold the Confederacy by investing in its bonds. We notice in the last Standard an able article in which this matter is enforced by one of the most distinguished, calm and judicious men in our State, who to our knowledge has practiced what he recommends to others, by investing liberally, and we believe largely, in bonds.

"SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY."—Surely nothing but political adversity could ever have brought the Wilmington Journal to so near a similarity to ourselves in its views of proscription, as the following paragraph manifests:—

"While we care nothing about offices or public patronage, we cannot but think that the party at present in power go very far in their course of proscription towards those with whom they do not agree. We are not favorable at any time to retaliation, and we would not recommend to those with whom we have acted to adopt any such course, in the event of the next turn of the wheel placing them in power. But we would suggest that such turns of the wheel are not impossible. Such things have occurred before and are likely to occur again, and that in view of this fact, a little moderation on both sides is earnestly to be desired. After all, the great interests of the Confederacy override all little jealousies about men, and ought to do so. We ought to bear and forbear."

The essential difference between the Journal and ourselves now is, that we have always regarded proscription without favor, whilst the Journal slept over it during all those recent administrations of the State government whose policy was notoriously proscriptive. We doubt very much whether it would be at all necessary for the Journal to "recommend" retaliation to its friends when next they come into power. That would come to them naturally, without any recommendation.

Unfortunately the conduct of the Journal's friends has rendered retaliation of their proscription somewhat necessary. Everything having been given to those friends, it is but fair and natural that the great majority of the people should now elect some few persons to offices—there can be but few of them, for the Legislature has not many offices to confer. And it would be the height of folly in that body to surround Gov. Vance with a set of State-House officers opposed to him and his Administration, and who might have it in their power to thwart and embarrass both. On the contrary, it is a manifest duty to give him the aid of men immediately around him with whom he can advise and from whom he will receive a willing, cheerful, and effective assistance.

The closing sentences of the Journal have our hearty approval. Moderation *is* earnestly to be desired. The great interests of the Confederacy *should* override all little jealousies about men. We *ought* to bear and forbear. The words deserve to be written in letters of gold over the doors of every Legislative and Executive Hall in the Confederacy. Indeed they ought to have been placed there some time ago.

Whilst we do not see that our Legislature could have done otherwise than it has done in the filling of the few offices it had to bestow, most of whom have been elected by a unanimous vote, (and in regard to the appointees themselves we think the selections are eminently wise and judicious,) we are glad to see that Gov. Vance is exercising "a little moderation." The first and only military appointment that we have heard of his giving is that advertised in this paper, conferring upon an uncompromising political opponent authority to raise a battalion or regiment for State defence.

PROPOSED SEIZURE OF FACTORIES, &C.—The Finance Committee of the Georgia Legislature has reported resolutions to authorize the Governor to seize all factories, tanneries and manufactured articles in the State, unless satisfactory arrangements can be made with their proprietors to get leather at $1 a lb, shoes at $3 a pair, cotton yarn at $2 50 a bunch, osnaburgs 25 cents, woolen jeans $2, cotton shirting, 4/4 wide, 20 cents, and other widths in proportion. If seized, the Governor to employ operatives to work them, and retain possession until every Georgia soldier is furnished with a good pair of shoes and a good suit of clothes.

The committee admits that the measure is harsh, but considers it really necessary to save those so dear to them from shivering and dying away from home and kindred in inhospitable climes. It is to be hoped that the proprietors will not wait for the adoption of such a measure, but will at once render it unnecessary by accepting the liberal terms offered by the Exemption Law.

REPRIEVED.—We understand that the slave Isaac and f. m. c. Enoch Manuel, sentenced to be hanged on tomorrow the 5th inst., have been reprieved and are to be transported.

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed resolutions declaring that, as ample means of credit are necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, Alabama proposes to all the States to guarantee the debt of the Confederate government, each State in proportion to its representation in Congress. The resolutions provide that they are such guarantee, in case the other States adopt the measure.

We hope that the Legislature of North Carolina will follow the example. "The cause of one is the cause of all" the States.

The Legislature of Alabama has also adopted resolutions declaring its opinion that Militia officers are not exempt from conscription, unless for some other reason than that they are such officers.

THE GRANITEVILLE FACTORY.—The remarkable statement made by Mr. Gregg of the liberal course of this South Carolina factory, which we copied on the 27th ult., has called forth a no less remarkable reply from the Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Charleston, who, while not denying many of Mr. Gregg's statements, refuses to give him or his associates any credit for their liberality, but roundly abuses them and calls in question their *motives*. The Rev'd gentleman, a preacher of that Gospel which says, "judge not, that ye be not judged," will allow of no motive better than to gain public favor and secure their own interest, at the same time that he claims for himself to be actuated solely by desire for the public good. But worse even than that, he likens them to the old United States Bank which, he says, granted a munificent sum to the sufferers by a great fire in Charleston, by which act, says the Rev'd gentleman, "it could easily be seen that they were only throwing dust in the eyes of the people, in order to gain their favor and secure their own interest." Here's charity for you! and a refined delicacy of feeling! The Rev'd gentleman's city, (and himself for all we know,) benefited by their munificent gift, received the money, no doubt with the warmest expressions of thankfulness, and now reproaches the givers with a mean and sordid motive for the gift!

The Rev'd gentleman knows so little of what he writes about that he charges the manufacturers with raising the price of yarns to $8 a pound. Of course he ought to have said $8 a bunch of 5 lbs.

There has lately been a meeting of the South Carolina and Georgia manufacturers, whose proceedings appear to us to indicate a desire to comply with the Exemption Law. We hope they will do so. It would be a fit measure to follow the other acts of liberality. For their encouragement we may add, that the plan adopted here of selling to consumers, and not to speculators, works admirably. The only difficulty is to get enough domestics to supply the demand.

GRINDSTONES AND WHETSTONES.—The Charleston Courier says that many inquiries reach it concerning the supply of grindstones from North Carolina; and asks any friends near Fayetteville or elsewhere to give a full report of the progress made in working the quarries, kind and qualities of the stones, and the conditions and opportunities of supplying them.

We fear that our friends in that line are too much inclined to hide their light under a bushel. The editorial notice we gave of them produced numerous applications to numerous persons; whereupon one of the parties advertised for a brief period in the Observer, and we advised him to advertise in the Courier and other papers. If we possessed the requisite information we would give it to the Courier, in the absence of that which the modesty or some other feeling of the workers of the quarries prevents them from giving.

WORKING STEEL.—A correspondent asks us, "Is there any substitute for Borax in working steel?"

It is a fallacious idea entertained by some people that Editors know everything. We frankly confess that we cannot answer the above question. And we might as well confess at the same time that we don't even know that borax is used in working steel. That part of our education was neglected.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On 20th Nov., Augustus O'Brien, of Capt. Cheek's Co., 1st N. C. Cavalry.

Fell at the battle of Corinth, Miss., 4th Oct., Serg't A. C. Barbee, of Co. B, 18th Reg't Arkansas Vols., aged 21 years, a native of Orange county, N. C.

In the Hospital at Richmond, 16th Sept., of typhoid fever, Wm. London, in the 24th year of his age.

In the Hospital at Garysburg, 18th Nov., E. L. Ellis, a native of Davie county, N. C., and a member of Capt. Booe's Co. of Partizan Rangers, 63d Reg't.

In Charlestown, Va., 19th ult., Elbert Thomas Riddick, first Lieutenant of company F, 27th Regiment, of wounds received on the 17th of October, in the battle of Sharpsburg. He was a native of Gates county, N. C., aged 22.

On the 8th ult., at Strasburg, Va., Hugh Wilson Yandell, of Mecklenburg county, in the 20th year of his age, of Co. K, 30th Reg.

At Charlottesville, Va., 28th Aug., from a wound received in the battle of Manassas, W. F. Henderson, of Capt. Brown's company from Mecklenburg, 37th Reg.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CASWELL, Nov. 26, 1862.

Died, in the Hospital at Smithville, of typhoid fever, on the 15th November, Mr W. J. Bracy, aged 21 years. The deceased was a volunteer from Robeson county, in Capt. M. H. McBryde's unattached company N. C. T. He left father and mother some eight months since to inlist in his country's service; but alas! he has been called to meet his God.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Whereas: The Dialectic Society has recently heard of the death of one of her most esteemed sons and our common friend and late fellow-member, J. LAWRENCE HAUGHTON, who fell a victim to disease contracted while serving his country's cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That she is not insensible of the loss suffered in the death of one who ever had her best interests at heart, and who, at all times, manifested alike by word and deed a lively zeal for her welfare and prosperity.

That she will ever cherish with fond affection the recollection of his high-toned, gentlemanly deportment towards his fellow-members and associates; his chivalrous and fearless defence of what he believed to be right, and his many noble traits, which were the admiration of all those who were favored with his intimate acquaintance.

That she begs the mournful privilege of grieving in common with the afflicted family, which in the wisdom and goodness of God's providence has been so sorely chastened, and with our country, which in the hour of her need has been deprived of another of its patriot sons, who was ever ready to do battle in her defence.

That she rejoices to learn that he met the fell destroyer willingly, and in his last earthly contest came off gloriously victorious.

M. M. MARSHALL,
W. L. QUARLES,
T. T. BROYLES, } Com.

University N. C., Nov. 7, 1862.

The State taxes paid in South Carolina this year amounted to $858,167. The State debt is $6,603,752.

A PAPER FAMINE.—The Northern newspapers are equally troubled with the Southern by a great rise in the price of paper. It has gone up 75 per cent. A paper with 50,000 daily circulation loses at the rate of $150,000 a year by the rise, and 100,000 circulation loses $300,000. In New Jersey a Convention was to be held about it.

Printing materials generally had also risen.

WAR NEWS.

News from the Coast.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 1.—Official dispatches from Gen. Walker at Pocotaligo, received at Headquarters in this city, state that positive information had been obtained of the sailing of a fleet of about twenty vessels, on Friday morning, from Hilton Head. Nothing had been learned in relation to its destination. Opinions varied here among military men. It was thought by some that a descent upon Georgetown was intended, while others believed Wilmington to be the point aimed at. Our troops were everywhere put under marching orders, to be ready to move at the shortest notice.

Several large vessels were seen to pass this harbor Sunday morning, sailing Southwards. It isthought probable they have gone to aid in an attack on Mobile, in conjunction with the Yankee Gulf squadron. Our latest accounts, however, represent the latter to have but very lately arrived at New Orleans.

Five additional vessels were reported off our Bar Sunday, and six blockaders off Stono.

Courier.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 28.—No movement of any importance has yet occurred in Middle Tennessee. Yesterday another skirmish took place at Lavergne. Our troops fell back to Smyrna. The Yankees did not pursue, but returned also, and we re-occupied Lavergne. Loss light on both sides.

Gen. Johnston has not yet passed through here. It is stated that he is sick on the road.

Yankee Depredations in Greenbrier.—LYNCHBURG, Dec. 1.—The Yankees made a raid into Greenbrier county, Va., a few days ago, and captured 100 of Jenkins' Cavalry, and about 200 horses, together with all their accoutrements.

From Below.—TARBORO', Nov. 29.—There arrived in this place last Thursday evening nine Yankee prisoners, who were taken on Tuesday last by a portion of the 17th Regt. N. C. T. under the command of Major Sharpe, between Jamesville, Martin county, and Plymouth, together with five horses, one mule and cart, pistols, &c., and three horses killed.—*Southerner.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A party residing five miles below Suffolk, reached Petersburg yesterday afternoon. From this source we learn that the enemy at Suffolk was reinforced last week by an entire brigade and a full company of field artillery. The number of Federals now at Suffolk and vicinity is estimated at 30,000 by their own men, but we have no doubt this is an exaggeration. It is also stated that the Yankees down there hint that this force is to move against Petersburg, while the Yankee forces at Newbern are to be quietly removed for the purpose of operating simultaneously against Weldon. It is hardly probable that the Federal generals would make their plans known, but sometimes contemplated movements leak out despite all the caution of commanders.—*Express.*

Abolition Fleet at Newbern, N. C.—Wilmington to be Attacked.—KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—Two deserters just in from Washington, report an Abolition fleet at Newbern, and that Wilmington is to be attacked this week.

The report of a skirmish at Core Creek this morning is unfounded.

From West Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, Dec. 1.—Cliff's renegade regiment is devastating Morgan county, Tenn.

The Confederate Privateers.—Another Ironclad at Sea.—The English papers by the Etna, at New York, devote much space to remarks concerning Confederate privateers. The London Star, after speaking of the depredations of the Alabama, remarks: "It is known that as many as nine other ships are being built or equipped in British harbors for the service of the Confederates."

A letter from New York, dated Wednesday, says:

The mercantile letters from London, Liverpool and Havre, received by the Etna, are devoted largely to the case of the Confederate steamer Alabama. Ship agents write to their correspondents here that it is next to impossible to procure freight for American bottoms, and that, until the Alabama is swept from the seas, our vessels might as well stay on this side—nobody there being disposed to charter them, except at a ruinous premium. This is bad enough, but there is something worse to come. News had been received in Liverpool, on the 3d, that *another pirate had made her appearance.* The Danish ship Jupiter, Captain Rickners, from New York for Antwerp, at Plymouth, reported 14th October, lat. 41 N., lon. 58.30 west of Greenwich, found herself in company of a steamer under sail; shortly afterwards she fired a shot and raised the rebel flag. Thereupon the Jupiter hove to, and the stranger passed round her stern. The Jupiter raised the Danish colors, on perceiving which, a voice called out from the steamer, "You can go!" The steamer then went across the bow of the J. and hove to, waiting for another vessel astern. The rebel is described as an iron-screw steamship, carrying six guns, English built, and about 700 or 800 tons burthen.

The Richmond papers are calling on the Confederate Government for aid in protecting the Eastern coast of North Carolina. It is to be regretted that the Legislature of that State did not make some provision to repel the enemy from its Eastern coast before he had penetrated to its interior.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

No doubt North Carolina would have done that very thing but that, in the language of Gen. D. H. Hill, "she has sent more troops than any other State to the Confederate army." As these were sent without stint to Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, she naturally expected the government, which had her men, to see that she was properly protected. Has Georgia "made provision to repel the enemy from her Eastern coast"? On the contrary the Confederate government has seen to that.

Newbern.—A number of refugees worn out with yankee rule, came up from Newbern last week. They report that the yankees have a force of 12 or 15,000. They also state that there are 10,000 negroes there, and that they are dying at the rate of 10 to 15 per day.—*Ral. Standard.*

Way Side Hospital.—Dr. Warren, aided by the ladies of Raleigh, has put the Way Side Hospital near the Central Depot in operation. The sick, wounded and hungry soldier, will henceforth, we hope, find comfortable quarters near at hand on his arrival here.—*Ib.*

The North Carolnia Senator.—The old North State has done herself great credit in the selection of a Confederate Senator, in place of Mr. Davis. Mr. Graham is one of the ablest and best men of the Confederacy, and will do as much to give character to the government as any man connected with it.—*Savannah Republican.*

Stanly County.—A nobler band of patriots and conservatives cannot be found than we have in Stanly County. A correspondent writing us from that County says:

"There is not a speculator in Stanly. There are two tanyards, and the owners have refused to take more than $1 per lb. for leather, while they have been offered $2.50."—*Standard.*

Fire!—We learn that about 60 bales of Cotton were consumed by fire on Tuesday night last at the Rail Road Depot near this town, supposed to be the work of an incendiary—about 30 bales of which belonged to Miss Helen Slade, of Martin county.—*Tarboro' Southerner, 29th.*

Massachusetts Troops in N. C.—BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Two more Massachusetts regiments embarked this afternoon on board steamers Mississippi and Merrimac, for Newbern, N. C.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican

RICHMOND, Nov'r 27, 1862.

If the battles around this city elevated Gen'l Lee in the public estimation as a military leader, his conduct of affairs since his return from Maryland should stamp him as one of the greatest living masters of the art of war.

By the skillful disposition of his forces in front of Winchester, he rendered it impracticable for McClellan to invade the Valley of the Shenandoah, and forced him to adopt the route on the east side of the Blue Ridge. The Federal commander accepted this alternative the more readily since he hoped, by an ostentatious display of a part of his forces near Shepherdstown, to deceive Gen. Lee and gain his flank and rear at Warrenton. On his arrival at this latter place, however, much to his surprise and dismay, he found our far-seeing General quietly awaiting him on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

This unexpected discovery rendered it necessary for the enemy to change the plan of the campaign, and to adopt a new base of operations and a different route to Richmond. Accordingly, McClellan having been superseded by Burnside, the latter officer, after consultation with Halleck, the General-in-Chief, who visited his headquarters at Warrenton, caused a series of imposing demonstrations to be made along our front, as if he intended to give battle at an early day. In the meantime, he put the main body of his army in motion and marched it rapidly down the north bank of the Rappahannock, with the view of throwing it across that stream at Fredericksburg, gaining Lee's rear and descending by forced marches upon Richmond before our army could get into position to check his advance. But if McClellan was surprised to find Lee awaiting him at Warrenton, Burnside was *amazed* upon his arrival at Fredericksburg to learn that the sagacious Confederate commander had not only anticipated his movement, but had completely blocked the passage of the Rappahannock.

So confident were Burnside and his army of the successful issue of his clever stratagem, that the army correspondents undertook to furnish the Federal press with minute and glowing accounts of the triumphal march. Public expectation was raised to the highest pitch. The Government, the press, and even officers in the field, so far forgot the bitter disappointments of the past as to indulge the pleasant hallucination of the early downfall of the "rebel capital." When Burnside reached the heights overlooking Fredericksburg, therefore, and cast his anxious eyes across the river, great must have been his astonishment when he discovered the Confederates, who, he vainly supposed, were still awaiting his attack near Warrenton, drawn up on the opposite hills, and the gateway to Richmond completely closed.

The Abolition press, in its disappointment and mortification, indulges in charges of treason against its own people, and says some one in the confidence of Burnside must have communicated his plans to Gen. Lee. But this is not true. Gen. Lee, by his superior genius and penetration, was enabled to fathom his adversary's designs, and baffle his well-laid plans; and that, too, without the assistance of traitors from the Federal camps.

As was remarked in a former letter, the Confederacy is fortunate in having such a man as Gen. Lee in its service. He is still in the prime and vigor of physical and intellectual manhood, being about forty-five years of age. He is six feet in height; weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds; is erect, well-formed and of imposing appearance; has clear, bright, benignant black eyes, dark gray hair, and a heavy gray beard. He is exceedingly plain in his dress, and one looks at his costume in vain for those insignia of rank for which most officers show such a weakness. He wears an unassuming black felt hat, with a narrow strip of gold lace around it, and a plain Brigadier's coat with three stars on the collar, but without the usual braiding on the sleeves. He travels and sleeps in an ambulance when the army is in motion, and occupies a tent when it is stationary, and not the largest and best house in the neighborhood, as is the custom of some officers. In a few words, he cares but little for appearances, though one of the handsomest men in the Confederacy, and is content to take the same fare his soldiers receive.

In character and personal deportment, he is all that the most ardent patriot can desire. Grave and dignified, he is yet modest and painfully distrustful of his own abilities. The descendant of a gallant officer of the elder revolution, the husband of the grand-daughter (by adoption) of Gen. Washington, the inheritor of a large estate, and the trusted leader of a great and victorious army, he is nevertheless accessible to the humblest and most ragged soldier in the ranks, courteous to his officers, just and kind to the citizen, and withal and above all, a meek and humble christian.

During the time the army was in Maryland, an officer of high position in the country suggested a number of reasons to Gen. Lee in support of a grave measure then under discussion. Among others, he remarked to him that he was trusted by his government, had the hearts of his soldiers, and possessed the entire confidence of his country, and that the Army, the Government and People relied implicitly upon his patriotism and genius. Tears rushed to his eyes, and he exclaimed —"Do not say that—do not say that. I am sensible of my weakness, and such a responsibility as your remark implies would crush me to the earth." He said in the same conversation that there was nothing he so much desired as peace and independence. All he had, and all he hoped for—all that ambition could suggest or glory give—he would freely surrender them all to stop the flow of blood and secure freedom to the country. He did not doubt that these blessings would come in due season; but he wanted them now, and would readily sacrifice every thought of personal aggrandizement to save the life of even one soldier.

Gen. Lee, though not possessing the first order of intellect, is endowed with rare judgment and equanimity, unerring sagacity, great self-control, and extraordinary powers of combination. Like Washington, he is a wise man, and a good man, and possesses in an eminent degree those qualities which are indispensable in the great leader and champion upon whom the country rests its hopes of present success and future independence. In simple intellect there are other officers in the service who are his equals, and perhaps his superiors, and as a mere fighter there are some who may excel him. But in the qualities of a commander, entrusted with the duty of planning and executing a campaign upon a broad scale, and with the direction and government of a large army, whether scattered over a wide extent of territory, or massed together as at Richmond, he surpasses them all, and is the peer of any living chieftain in the New World or the Old. The country should feel grateful that Heaven has raised up one in our midst so worthy of our confidence and so capable to lead. The grand-son of Washington, so to speak, let us hope that the mantle of the ascending hero has fallen upon the shoulders of the wise and modest chief who now commands the army of Northern Virginia.

This sketch may be followed up by similar notices of other officers, from time to time, and as opportunity may offer.

Supplies of clothing and shoes for the army continue to arrive here from the warm-hearted people of the South. P. W. A.

Small Pox has appeared at several points along the Georgia Railroad.

From the Greensborough World.

MANUFACTURERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Representatives from a large number of our Cotton and Woolen Factories met in this place, yesterday, to consult in regard to the price to be hereafter charged for their goods. The result of their deliberations will be found in our columns to-day.

We think they deserve credit for the spirit they manifested; and we sincerely hope that all others in the State will show a like spirit, by adopting the resolutions of this meeting. Any who fail to do so should be marked by the community, as enemies to their country.

Gov. Vance attended the meeting and addressed the Manufacturers and a large number of citizens. His remarks were appropriate, and were well received by all present.

With the aid of the Manufacturers and other good citizens, throughout the State, we hope the Governor may prove successful in his efforts to put down the speculators.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

In pursuance to a previous notice the manufacturers of North Carolina met in convention in the town of Greensboro' on Wednesday the 3d Dec., 1862.

On motion of Geo. Makepeace, Esq., the convention was organized by appointing O. P. Mendenhall, Esq., chairman and Thos. M. Holt and D. Curtis, Sec'ys.

The following persons came forward and reported themselves as delegates:

Jesse Walker,	Union Mills.
Thos. D Hogg,	Rockfish Man. Co.
S T Hawley,	Blount's Creek Factory.
J W Leak,	Richmond Man. Co.
James Newlin,	Saxapahaw.
Hugh Parks,	Island Ford.
J McDonald,	Concord Factory.
R R Gwynn, Agt.	Elkin Man Co.
J A Murray,	Big Falls.
V Mooney,	Yadkin Man. Co.
A M Powell,	Long Island.
Geo Makepeace,	Cedar Falls Man. Co.
T M Holt,	Granite Mills
Wm McRae,	Montgomery Factory.
D Curtis,	Deep River Man. Co.
E M Holt,	Alamance Mills.
Wm A Caldwell	Union Manf. Co.
C P Mendenhall	
Joseph Newlin	
James Dick	
J & J H Webb	Orange Factory.

On motion the chair appointed George Makepeace and E. M. Holt as a committee to wait upon Gov. Vance and invite him to attend the meeting.

At the request of the convention Gov. Vance made a few able and appropriate remarks.

On motion the following persons were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the convention, Geo. Makepeace, J. W. Leak, E. M. Holt, Thos. D. Hogg, S. T. Hawley and J. McDonald.

On motion the convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, submitted through their chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will sell all the products of our several mills at a profit not exceeding 75 per cent., and further that we give the orders of the State the preference.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to discourage speculation in Factory fabrics, and to secure this end we will sell in quantities to such Agts. *only*, as will prevent them reaching the hands of speculators.

Resolved, That we believe the following prices are in conformity at *present* with the exemption Act, to wit: 4-4 Sheetings 35c per yard; Cotton yarn No. 5s to 7s at $3 25 per bunch of 5 lbs. No. 8s to 10s at $3,50. No. 11s to 12s at $3.75.

Resolved, That C. W. Garrett, A. Q. M. at Raleigh be requested to publish once a month, the list of prices he pays each Factory for their goods.

Resolved, That all manufacturers not here represented be requested to comply with the requisitions of the exemption act.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Greensboro' papers, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy.

On motion the convention adjourned.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Ch'n.

THOS M. HOLT, } Secy's.
D CURTIS, }

M. V. Mooney of the Yadkin Manufacturing Co., and R. R. Gwyn of the Elkin Man. Co., being casually present, though concurring in the above personally, have no authority as delegates, cannot therefore, pledge their respective companies.

Pass Him Around.—It gives us pleasure at all times to notice a philanthropic individual, so few are to be found in these days of trouble. We learn from a source we consider reliable, that there resides a gentleman in Brunswick County, who is making salt, and hauling it to soldiers' families at $10 per bushel. And to those unable to pay that price he *gives* what salt they want. He is at the same time offered $20 per bushel by speculators and refuses to sell to them, preferring to take half that amount from his neighbors, and even *nothing* when the families are not able to pay him for this actual necessary of life. The gentleman alluded to is named James M. Lewis.

Wilmington Journal.

Grand Lodge of N. C.—This body met in this place on the 1st instant. Quite a large delegation present for war times. The officers elect for the ensuing year are—

E. F. Watson, of Alamance, G. W. M.
Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person, D. G. M.
John McCormick, of Harnett, G. S. W.
R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank, J. G. W.
C. W. D Hutchings, of Raleigh, G. T.
W. T. Bain, of Raleigh, G. S.
S. P. Horton, of Wake, S. D.
D. H. Stephenson, of Wake, J. D.
S. M. Parrish, of Raleigh, G. T.

Raleigh Standard.

A New Gun.—Mr. J. H. Tarpley, of this county, a mechanic of no ordinary ingenuity, is the inventor of a new gun, a breech-loading rifle, which is certainly the *ne plus ultra* of all guns. It has all the qualities which could be desired in a breech loading gun, while its construction is as simple as that of an ordinary "flint lock." The gun will recommend itself wherever exhibited.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Jackson Heard From.—One of the Abolition prisoners at the "Libby" yesterday related a colloquy which took place between an Abolitionist and Confederate picket across the Rappahannock recently:

Other side picket—"Halloo! Is it true that Jackson has resigned?"

This side picket—"Yes, I b'lieve so."

Other side picket—"Why, how's that? What's the matter?"

This side—"They've taken away his Commissary."

Other side—"Who was he?"

This side—"Gen. Banks."

The "other side" picket was "driven in."

This will about do to go with the last anecdote of "long lank Abe," who is said to have remarked of Banks that "it took a great commissary to supply two armies from the stores intended for one."

Richmond Examiner.

The reported defalcation in the Medical Purveyor's Office, has about as much foundation as the Opelika Salt Mine.

Some keen scented seeker after items—of whom there are many in Richmond—has heard it reported perhaps that one of the Doctors was taking some of his own medicine, and this unusual event was magnified into a defalcation.

Charleston Courier.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions were introduced into the House of Commons, on Monday last, by Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin:

Resolved, That however necessary to the maintenance of the common cause, to which we have pledged our lives and fortunes, may be the execution of the laws passed by the Confederate Congress, known as the Conscription laws, yet, said laws being harsh and ungrateful in their provisions, it is of the utmost importance that they should be executed with great care and tenderness of the liberties of the people. Therefore,

Be it further Resolved, That the maintenance of the rights of the States, and the preservation of the civil liberties which our people have ever enjoyed, require that said laws should be executed in the several States only by the officers of said States, appointed by, and responsible to the constituted authorities of said States.

Resolved further, That whilst North Carolina is willing to furnish her full quota in men and money, for the prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged, yet, justice to herself and the defence of her own soil, now occupied and threatened by the enemy, alike require that her executive authorities should see to it, that she furnish no more than her just proportion of men and money, until the invader is driven from her own soil, and the lives and homes of her own citizens secured from the impending danger.

The following was the vote for Public Treasurer in the Senate on Wednesday last:—

For Mr. Worth.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Blount, Dickerson, Eure, Graham, Jarratt, Lassiter, Leitch, Lindsay, Matthews, Neal, Patrick, Ramsay, Russ, Slaughter, Sanders, Sharpe, Shipp, Smith of Anson, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Wooley, Wright—27

For Mr. Courts.—Messrs. Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Drake, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harriss, Holeman, Lane, Murrill, Outlaw, Powell, Simpson, Whitford, White, Wiggins, and Young—19.

In the Commons:—

For Mr. Worth.—Messrs. Donnell, Allison, Alford, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Beall, Berry, Bond, Bryan, Bryson, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gilliam of Granville, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Keruer, Kelly, Keener, Laws, Lyles, Mann of Hyde, McAden, McCormick, McNeil, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Riddick, Robbins, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Wallin, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, and Young of Yancy—52

For D. W. Courts.—Messrs. Beam, Brown, Bumpass, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Foy, Gilliam of Rockingham, Grier, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Hooper, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Mann, of Pasquotank, Manning, McKay, Person, Reynolds, Richardson, Rhodes, Robinson, Russ, Russell of Craven, Shepherd, Stancill, Vann, Waddell and Williams—42.

We add a few items from the Raleigh papers to our reporter's account of Wednesday's proceedings in last Observer:—

In the Commons, when Mr. Gilliam resigned Mr. Horton introduced a resolution of thanks to Mr. Gilliam, for the fidelity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties as Speaker of the House. Unanimously passed.

Mr. Waddell introduced a bill to provide additional pay for N. C. troops now in service. [Provides that the State pay an additional $11 per month.]

Also a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the exploration of the salt region in Chatham county, under the direction of the Governor, and provides that if success should attend the efforts, that $100,000 may be appropriated for the work.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Graham from the committee on the subject reported the offices of Adj. General, Att. General, and Solicitor of 4th circuit, vacant.

Bills were introduced: by Mr. Smith, of Anson, to amend the charter of the Coalfields Railroad. Mr. Lindsay, to pay the officers and men of Capt. Bank's Company. Mr. Sharp, to transfer troops from one organization to another when properly authorized.

Resolutions complimenting our soldiers and women were passed. See them elsewhere.

The bill for payment of Judge's salaries, which had been reconsidered, was passed, 21 to 20.

In the Commons, on Thursday, resolutions were introduced: by Mr. Person, authorizing the Select Committee to whom was referred the subject of Public Printing, to inquire whether there had been any fraud practiced in regard to the Public Printing, and by whom, authorizing them to send for persons and papers, and have oaths administered to witnesses. Agreed to. By Mr. Ingram, relative to the determination of this State, complimentary of our troops, and returning thanks to the ladies of Virginia, for kindness and attention to our sick and wounded soldiers. By Mr. Keener, to continue in force a resolution of the Convention exempting Volunteers from poll tax, adding Conscripts to its provisions.

The bill passed on Wednesday for relief of indigent families of soldiers, was reconsidered, and all bills on the subject directed to be referred to a proposed joint select committee.

The anti-distillation bill passed its 3d reading, 92 to 3.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gents:—On yesterday the following resolutions, heretofore offered by Mr. Lassiter of Granville, were put upon their third reading, viz:

Resolved, That this General Assembly has observed with profound satisfaction, the spirit and manner in which the people of this State have conducted themselves since the commencement of hostilities, in their contributions of men and supplies to the common cause, and their patient endurance of hardships, privations and trials, which a state of war necessarily brings with it.

Resolved, That the heroic fortitude of our troops under their sufferings in the camp and under forced marches, their subordination to those who have been placed over them, their determination and valor on the field of battle, and their unselfish and patriotic devotion to the cause of independence, have won for them the gratitude and thanks of our people and has excited the admiration of the civilized world.

Resolved, That this General Assembly in an especial manner tenders to the soldiers of this State, the assurance that their services and sacrifices are most gratefully appreciated, and every North Carolinian now and in the future, will point with pride to that page in our history which will so gloriously illustrate their achievements: and when peace shall have been restored, and they have been welcomed to the bosom of the State, they shall realize in fuller measure the estimate placed upon their conduct by their fellow citizens at home.

Mr. Wooley of Montgomery, presented the following resolutions as an amendment:

Resolved, further, That equal to our appreciation of the valor and patriotism of our troops in the field, is our admiration of the self-sacrificing and noble devotion of the women of our country in encouraging the soldiers on their way to the field of duty and of danger, in their untiring efforts to supply them with every comfort which their ingenuity can invent, and their indefatigable ministrations at the couch of suffering, whether it be by disease or by wounds received in defence of their country.

Resolved, That this devotion to the cause of liberty and independence for which we are now struggling, is alike sustaining to the soldier on duty and to the patriot at home, and inspires all with that energy and zeal which enable us to look with confidence to its successful termination, and to a Confederate Government established upon an equitable basis, and entitled to the highest position among the nations of the earth.

Which were unanimously agreed to.

The resolutions as amended were then put upon their third reading and unanimously passed.

The Duke of Devonshire has remitted 40 per cent. of the rents of his estate in Ireland, in consequence of unfavorable harvests.

Some of those persons who deem it the chief and only aim and end of life, to make all the money they can out of the necessities of their neighbors, or dependents, will excuse and explain his conduct on the plea of insanity.

Charleston Courier.

The Yorkville Enquirer complains that persons having privileged tickets on the rail roads, have been very active in engrossing and speculating.

A NEW YANKEE STORY BOOK.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have a very singular curiosity from Yankee land in the shape of an official report, made by an investigating committee of the Congress at Washington, on the subject of "rebel barbarities." We have here an example of fiendish lying unparalleled by anything outside of the dominions of Satan. The committee flatter themselves that the effect of these monstrous falsehoods will be "to arouse the disgust and horror of foreign nations against this unholy rebellion."

It will be recollected that many months ago the absurd and curious lie was circulated in the Yankee newspapers that the Confederate soldiers were in the habit of carving savage ornaments in the shape of rings and breastpins from the bones of their enemies. This story is seriously reproduced in the report referred to, and given to the world in the imposing form of official documents and sworn testimony.

According to this report the quantity of Southern *bijouterie* manufactured from the bones of dead Yankees is astonishing, and the number of skeletons worked up in the jewellers' shops would be sufficient to supply every family in the Southern Confederacy with these popular trinkets.

We are told in the official text of this Yankee investigation, that it is the regular practice of Confederate soldiers to ransack battle fields, and collect Yankee bones, which, after being worked into pleasing shapes, are displayed for sale in the bazaars of the South. After the first battle of Manassas, we are assured that "the rebels commenced digging bodies two or three days after they were buried, for the purpose, at first, of obtaining the buttons off their uniforms, and that afterwards they disinterred them to get their bones. They had taken rails and pushed the ends down in the centre under the middle of the bodies and prised them up." In the narrations of the testimony embodied in the Committee's report, we are also informed that Mrs. Pierce Butler, who lives near the place, said that she had seen the rebels boiling portions of the bodies of the dead in order to obtain their bones as relics. They could not wait for them to decay. She said that she had seen drumsticks made of "Yankee shinbones," as they called them. Mrs. Butler also stated that she had seen a skull that one of the New Orleans artillery had, which, he said he was going to send home and have mounted, and that he intended to drink a brandy punch out of it the day he was married.

But the recital of the "barbarities of the rebels" does not stop with these pictures of the bloody bones and the witches' cauldron. It appears that Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, was called to the witness' stand by the Committee. This respectable witness furnishes a fresh dish of horrors. He had visited the battle field of Manassas to recover the body of an officer, and must, as we imagine, have been very much nonplussed in his search for the flesh and bones of the Yankee "Colonel" to find that the corpse had been "dug up by the rebels, by some men of a Georgia regiment, his head cut off, and his body taken to a ravine thirty or forty yards below and there burnt." The Governor's search was repaid only by "a shirt" and "a blanket with the hair left upon it," which figurative relics were duly consigned to a rosewood coffin and buried with military honors. The Governor also complains, in his testimony, that on opening the "ditches" where the Yankees were buried, he found them "filled with soldiers, all buried with their faces downwards."

In reply to a question of a member of the committee as to whether he was satisfied that they were buried intentionally with their faces downward, Governor Sprague's answer was, "Undoubtedly! Beyond all controversy!" and that "it was done as a mark of indignity." In answer to another question as to what their object could have been, especially in regard to the body of Colonel Slocum, he replied: "Sheer brutality and nothing else. They did it on account of his courage and chivalry in forcing his regiment fearlessly and bravely upon them. He destroyed about one-half of that Georgia regiment, which was made up of their best citizens." When the inquiry was put whether he thought these barbarities were committed by that regiment, he responded, "by that same regiment, as I was told."

These horrors, now that they have been cooked up in the shape of a Congressional document will, without doubt, be industriously paraded before the Yankee masses. The committee expose one object of this official publication of old lies dished from their newspapers and other dirty channels, in declaring that they "should inspire the people of the North to renewed exertions in this war." Every effort has been made to stuff the minds of ignorant people in the North with the fancy that "the rebels" are fiends in human shape. The report of the committee furnishes an excellent stock for declamation on this subject. The politicians will use it; dainty ladies will make it a theme for the parlour, and the dandy preacher—"that mere white curd of asses milk," who lisps the litany for Mr. Lincoln's soul and pats his mouth with the white handkerchief—will find a new stock of figures and illustrations for his sermons on the irreverence of "the rebellion." But yet it is to be doubted whether there is any considerable number of fools silly enough, even in the dominions of the Yankees, to be sincerely imposed on by this official edition of modern tales for the nursery.

The other object of the committee on the Raw Head and Bloody Bones is to excite against the South "the disgust and horror of foreign nations." In this they have certainly made a woful miscalculation. The vain and extraordinary task attempted by the Yankee Government of seducing the opinions of the world by such an official document as that which has emanated from Congress on the subject of "rebel barbarities," is the snare of devils, but as weak as it is malicious. The North has overleaped itself in lying. It has established a reputation for the most cowardly and contemptible falsehoods. By the intelligent in Europe all its statements on the subject of this war are distrusted, whether they come in the bombast and froth of the newspapers, or with the ponderous mendacity of official reports. The fact is, that the South could not have had a better and more valuable testimony in the eyes of the world, than that furnished in the bundle of weak and ridiculous lies collected by the committee of the Yankee Congress. It is an illustration of the intent of our enemy; it suggests his conscious weakness; and it shows the black arts to which he resorts in the vain hopes of triumph over a brave and honorable foe.

Gov. Graham.—The Legislature of North Carolina has shown true wisdom in the choice of a Confederate Senator. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham is a man of the first order of ability, of great experience in public affairs, of unblemished personal character and unquestionable patriotism. As a statesman he has always stood high among politicians, as a scholar he is regarded with admiring respect by the learned, and as a man he is emphatically a representative of the "gentlemen of the old school"—a class which is rapidly ceasing to be in our day. Gov. Graham will enter the Confederate Senate at a time when the South will have need of his intellect and honesty, and his career will prove as useful to his State, his fellow-citizens and his country at large, as anything to Rhett.—*Charleston Daily Rebel.*

The Army of the United States.—We have a copy of the most recent edition of the *Official Army Register of the United States*

We collate the following interesting facts with reference to the military strength of the North.

The statement of the organization of the *regular* army enumerates as its force six regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, ten of infantry, (old army) and nine of infantry (new army.)

The strength of this branch of the service in men, may be thus stated—

Total commissioned officers,	2,388
Total enlisted,	40,626
Aggregate,	43,014

The figures which are collected below to show the organization of the *volunteer* army of the North, refer to the date of the Register, August 1, 1862.

It appears that at this date there were in the volunteer army of the North seventy regiments of cavalry, seventy of artillery, and eight hundred and sixty regiments of infantry.

These startling official figures give the following result:

Total commissioned officers,	39,922
Total, rank and file,	1,052,480
Aggregate,	1,092,402

Rich. Examiner.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

CAMP HOLMES, December 1, 1862

IN accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War the following General Order No. 98 is published.

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same, and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of Col PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction

E. N. MANN, Adjutant.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,

RICHMOND, Nov'r 27, 1862

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98.]

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following orders to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country:

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other causes than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Sec'y of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enlistment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I, of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of 2d clause of paragraph 1. of General Orders No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER.
Ad'jt and Inspector General.

Dec. 2. 83-7t

To the Citizens of Moore County.

WE appeal to you in behalf of Co. I, 2d N. C. Cavalry, now stationed near Fredericksburg, Va., where they are required to be on active duty day and night, wet or dry or cold. To face the chilling blasts of winter this Company is entirely destitute of overcoats, and some without shoes, and others soon will be in the same condition. Blankets and socks are equally as much needed; the State, from which these necessities were expected to have been supplied, cannot furnish them. And now at this late day we appeal to the immediate friends of these soldiers—fathers, mothers, sisters and wives—each one to see that their sons, brothers and husbands are shielded from the blasts of winter, without which they are bound to suffer. Their necessities must be met if possible, and it should be done immediately. It is demanded by your country and humanity.

J. L. BRYAN,
Capt. Co. I, 2d N. C. Cavalry

P. S. Articles deposited with A. H. McNeill or H. C. McLean, Carthage, and N. R Bryan, Jonesboro', with the name of the soldier for whom intended, attached, will certainly be delivered, as they will be carried through by M. Nicholson in person. J. L. B.

Dec 3, 1862. 83-3t

NOTICE.

AT December Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last will and testament of John D. Starr was admitted to probate, and letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment to us. Those having claims to be paid must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

MARY M. STARR, Executrix.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr., Ex'r.

Dec. 2, 1862. 83-4t

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,

Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.

Oct. 31, 1862. 74*19tpd

Rockfish Sheetings.

THE Rockfish Manufacturing Company having decided to comply with the terms of the "Exemption Act" passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, will sell their Goods to merchants in North Carolina on the same terms as they furnish the State, on condition that the parties purchasing will enter into obligation to sell the same by the piece to consumers at a profit not exceeding five cents per yard.

It is intended to confine their sales to one firm in each town.

CHARLES T. HAIGH, Pres't
Rockfish Manf. Co.

Nov'r 18, 1862. 78tf w

Rockfish Sheetings for sale by

the piece, by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Nov'r 18, 1862. 78tf w

Corn Wanted.

COTTON YARN will be given in exchange, or CASH delivered in Fayetteville or at the Beaver Creek Factory. JOHN H. HALL,
Pres't B. C. M. Co.

Nov'r 6, 1862. 75-16w

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair. Apply to

J. A. McKAY, Chisholm, N. C.

Oct. 16, 1862. 68tf

FROM THE NORTH

The New York Herald of the 29th ult. says that Burnside did not advance because Pontoon bridges did not arrive in time. Burnside intended arresting the party responsible for the delay. The rebels were busy fortifying the south bank of the Rappahannock, in plain view of our forces. Railroad between Rappahannock and Acquia creek complete.

An arrival from North Carolina announces that Newbern had been attacked by 4000 rebels under Gen. Martin, who were repulsed.

Yellow fever had ceased at Port Royal, and active operations would soon begin in that department.

The yankee correspondents report Gen Lee as retreating to Richmond, and that his fortifications at Fredericksburg are a mere feint.

The Dutch Gen. Sigel also reports that Jackson had certainly gone South from the Shenandoah valley.

The Herald says McNeill, the Missouri butcher, was really a Militia General, not a Union officer, and presumes President Davis will therefore withdraw his threat.

All the State prisoners confined in Fort Warren, including Maryland Secessionists, were liberated on Thanksgiving Day.

The N. Y. Times of the 2d has been received. Lincoln's Message was read before the Yankee Congress on Monday and makes seven columns in the Times. It is a very sorry document. He opens by saying that since the last assembly of Congress another year of health and bountiful harvest has passed, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless the United States with a return of peace. Can but press on, trusting that in God's own good time all will be well. He calls his famous proclamation *compensation emancipation*.

The Yankee House of Representatives had tabled, 80 to 40, a resolution of Mr. Cox of Ohio against the arbitrary and illegal arrests made by the Government.

A Washington dispatch says it is no longer a question that the army of the Potomac owes its failure to cross the Rappahannock promptly on arrival to inexcusable delay in furnishing means of transportation. In Richmond it is rumored that Gen. Meigs has been removed and Gen. Woodbury arrested for causing this delay. It is stated on good authority 180,000 soldiers are now absent from the Federal army without leave.

Gen. Blunt, after a forced march on the 20th, routed 8,000 rebels at Cave Hill, Arkansas. The battle lasted several hours and the Federal victory was complete. Sixty rebels were killed, and some number wounded. Blunt thinks the rebels will not again venture north of Boston Mountain this winter.

The Hibernian has arrived with dates to the 21st. Another Confederate steamer had left Liverpool, and still another was nearly ready.

The London Post says the general disposition of England to avoid intervention is because only one belligerent invites it. When asked by the North, England will accede. The French press is bitter against England's course.

Reported Skirmish.—PETERSBURG, Dec 4.—A severe skirmish took place at or near Franklin, on the Blackwater River, last Tuesday. It is stated that a portion of Dodge's New York Mounted Riflemen encountered some of our cavalry and a portion of Captain Wright's Rocket Battery. After a brisk engagement, which lasted for an hour or more, our men retired, losing one section of Wright's Battery, and 16 men, killed and wounded. The Yankee loss could not be ascertained, as they were left in possession of the field.—*Express.*

From Below.—FORT FISHER, Dec. 3.—A schooner trying to run the blockade, ran ashore on Smith's Island, six miles South of Fort Fisher this morning. The blockaders are firing at her, but out of range. A company from Fort Fisher has gone over to her assistance. The schooner is the Adeline, of Nassau, Capt. Gilbert, of Wilmington. Cargo of salt, saved.

One of the blockaders ran out of sight at 8 o'clock this morning, and returned at 10½ o'clock, with a schooner.—*Wilmington Journal.*

From Mississippi.—MOBILE, Dec. 4.—By dispatch to the Advertiser dated Okalona 3d, we learn from official source, that there is a yankee force at Bolivar, Tennessee, three regiments at Grand Junction, one at Davis' Mills, and one force which advanced from Grand Junction last Friday morning, numbering eighty regiments, comprising 35,000 men.

It is rumored the Federals were camped last night ten miles from Pontotoo in heavy force.

9 o' clock p. m.—The yankees are reported to be advancing from Corinth. Our pickets fired on them at Saltillo on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road.

NOTICE.

AT December Term 1862 of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Hannah Ball. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment to me; those having claims to be settled must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 24th of December, A. D. 1862, I will sell at the Market House, on a credit of six months, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE—the property of the late Mrs. Hannah Ball.

P. BURKART, Administrator.

Dec. 1. 83-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will on the first day of January next at the Court House in Lumberton, hire out for twelve months TEN ABLE BODIED NEGRO MEN, among which there are two excellent Blacksmiths. The hirer will be required to give note and security for the hire.

R. KING.

Lumberton, Dec. 3, 1862. 83-1tsw*3t

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to buy TOWN PROPERTY will do well to call on the subscriber. I will sell on reasonable terms my House and Lot, having also a good Kitchen, Smoke-house and good Well of water. Also, four Town Lots with good Stables thereon and very convenient, and one other small Lot. Also, 32 acres of Land joining the town of Carthage, convenient for wood.

A. M. BRANSON.

Carthage, Dec. 2, 1862. 83tf

Administrator's Notice.

AT December Term, A. D. 1862, the subscriber qualified as administrator of the estate of the late James Sessoms, Jr. Those indebted to the deceased must make payment to me, those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. KELLY SESSOMS, Adm'r.

Dec. 1. 84*4tpd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order obtained at November Term, A. D. 1862, of Robeson County Court, I will sell, on the 1st day of January A. D. 1863, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, on a credit of 6 months, a NEGRO MAN about 30 years old, belonging to the estate of John C. McQueen, dec'd.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with sufficient security.

W. A. DICK, Adm'r.

Dec'r 5, 1862. 84*3tpd

SUGAR AND RICE,

ON Consignment, and for sale by the Hhd. and Tierce, at P. P. JOHNSON'S.

Dec. 3. 83-2tpd

AVON E. HALL,

**Forwarding & Commission Merch

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1862.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.—The Richmond papers publish in full the message of Lincoln to the yankee Congress which met on the 1st. The propriety of such a publication, considering the character of much of its matter, may well be questioned. It is proper to state, however, briefly, that he proposes an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to authorise the purchase of the slaves of every State that may assent thereto before the year 1900, at —— dollars each, payable in bonds of the U. S. Said slaves to be colonized in Liberia, Hayti, or some other foreign country, or in some part of the U. S., or to be left where they are.

This is the substance of a scheme which he urges at great length, and as if he really believed that it would be available to bring the war to an end and restore the Southern States to the old defunct and despised Union. We can scarcely suppose that he is sincere in the expression of such a belief. But whether he is or not, nothing could be further from the mind of any true sensible Southern man than to entertain such a proposition for a moment. In the first place, no reliance whatever could be placed on any constitution, or amendment to a constitution, of a people who have openly and palpably violated the most important provision of a constitution already existing and as binding as any one could be. Secondly, the Southern people will never consent to buy and pay for their own slaves, as they would have to do in great part if the bargain should be made and conditions performed. Thirdly, they will not consent that their yankee enemies shall legislate them out of their property. Fourthly, the two races, both free, cannot exist together. And finally, the South can never consent to live in union with a people who have treated them so vilely and barbarously as these fiendish yankees have done wherever they have had the power While at peace, they swindled the South in a quiet way. At war, they rob, and burn, and wantonly destroy, and murder defenceless men and insult unprotected women. May Heaven preserve us from association or bargain with the swindling, savage race.

The proposition is made, doubtless, not with any expectation that the South will assent to it, but for effect among the Democrats at the North, and upon Europe.

Lincoln admits that "the occasion is piled high with difficulty." He does not once allude to any idea of conquering a peace, nor to any of the events of the war, nor to any prospects for the future, except by the above "compromise," as he calls it—which may be called buying a peace, and taking care to pay for it out of his enemy's money more than his own.

As to foreign nations, the following passage shows that he has been negotiating with some of them, and failed in his object because of "temporary reverses" which befell his armies:

"In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice."

The report of the Adjutant General, which accompanies the message, shows that there are about 600,000 soldiers in the field, and over 100,000 in the hospitals.

As to finance, Lincoln states the expenditures of the year ending the 30th of June last as $474,744,778 16. They have since been, with a larger and more expensive army, and a depreciated currency, at least $300,000,000 more, to say nothing of the vast amount of unpaid claims. It is beyond question, therefore, that the yankee debt is now at least $1,000,000,000. The receipts in the Treasury, apart from loans, amounted to $51,841,710 76. So that the whole year's receipts are not enough to pay the interest on the public debt.

PROSCRIPTION.—Some of the State papers are very much troubled about the "proscription" of the State Treasurer, Mr. Courts, who was a candidate for re-election and was defeated. If any one of these papers will turn back to its files some years ago and copy any complaint it *then* made against the "proscription" of Chas. L. Hinton, and the election of Mr. Courts in his place—why then we will have some slight reason—we have none now—to believe that it is the public good, and not party spirit, that dictates its present complaint. If it was right then to turn out a faithful and experienced officer, to put in an inexperienced one, how is it wrong now to turn out a faithful and experienced one to put in a gentleman of as much financial ability and industry and integrity as are possessed—we do not hesitate to say it of Jonathan Worth—by any man in the State.

For ourselves, we do not like proscription, but we do think that none of the State-House officers, with whom (in these times which have made the State government of vast importance) the Governor has necessarily so much to do, should be bitter opponents of the Governor, as Mr Courts is said to be. With the elections made by the Legislature we have had nothing to do—though we think the selections admirable—but we do not see the necessity for the howl that is raised because the Legislature has thought that some few offices might be filled from that large class which has been so ruthlessly proscribed. We think that this opinion is unbiassed by party spirit. As evidence thereof, it may not be improper to state, that of the three persons whom we have had occasion to recommend to Gov. Vance for high positions, two have been life-long political opponents.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—We regret to learn that our Thursday's issues do not reach Haywood and Big Swamp in any reasonable time. The Haywood packet is sent via Carthage on Mondays, and reaches its destination very regularly on Tuesdays. But we are compelled to send the Thursday's issue via Raleigh, and that ought to reach Haywood on Friday, but gets there on the following Wednesday. We beg the attention of the Postmaster at Raleigh to the matter. If he will open the mail from Fayetteville on Friday morning when it arrives, the Haywood and other packages may be despatched forthwith, without lying in his office several days.

As to the Big Swamp package we hope to apply a remedy by endorsing on it, on Thursdays, "via Elizabeth Town."

We learn further, that our papers to the Regiments at Franklin, Va., instead of reaching there the day after their date, take three and four days to make the trip. This is as unaccountable as it is provoking.

HONESTY—WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In 1845, Col. Thos. S. Memory, of Columbus county, was unfortunate in business, and paid such a proportion of his debts as his means enabled, receiving discharges in full from his creditors in this town. A few days ago he came here and paid up all the old balances which he had then been unable to pay. The matter had aitogether passed from the recollection of some at least of his creditors, but not from his own, for he stated that he had had a provision in his will for the past sixteen years for the payment of those debts. Such an instance of integrity is always commendable, but especially so in those times when so many men avail themselves of slay laws to avoid the payment of just debts that are not out of date and have never been compromised.

PROMOTIONS.—We learn that Lieut. John McKellar has succeeded to the Captaincy of the Company of Rangers from this county, now in Col. Evans's Regiment (the 63d) at Garysburg. Charles B. Cook succeeds to the 1st Lieutenantcy, Jas D. Nott to the 2d Lieutenantcy, and A. McFadyen has been elected by the company Junior 2d Lieutenant.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Some months ago when Corn rose to a dollar a bushel, and cotton cloth to 25 cents a yard, the Wilmington Journal was exceedingly exercised about high prices, extortion, &c., and would listen to no reason why they were high. We endeavored to explain to it, that cotton goods were high because Southern people never would buy them from Southern factories whilst any others could be had, and that consequently there had been no inducement to establish a sufficient number of factories to fill the home demand when the Northern supply was cut off;—that they were high because, there being not enough to supply the demand, people who wanted them came and offered more than the makers asked. We urged, that the proprietors had never before made any money, and were liable at any day to have their factories burnt over their heads by the enemy, or to lose all by a break-down of machinery; or if they survived the war, that the avowed policy of the South was to discountenance and destroy them.

But the Journal would listen to none of these reasons. We then expressed a wish that Wilmington had some manufactories of its own, for if it had, we should have a different story from the Journal And sure enough we do. Wilmington has now engaged in manufacturing to an extent heretofore unheard of in North Carolina or in the South. Almost every man, woman and child is either a proprietor or an operative in its Salt factories. And the profits are ten-fold greater than any cotton or woolen factory ever made upon an equal investment of capital or labor Well, exactly the effect we anticipated has been produced on the Journal. It has come to our way of thinking and reasoning, as we will show by copying its article on Salt, as follows:—

"*Extortion.—Salt.—Protection.*—There is a great deal said, and most of it said honestly no doubt, about restraining extortion and speculation in the necessaries of life, and especially in salt. Salt seems to be the stalking-horse, the favorite hobby of all those who go for regulating prices by law.

"In ordinary times a bushel of sack salt is estimated to be enough to cure a thousand pounds of meat Making all reasonable allowance for the difference in weight and other respects between sack salt and Sound salt, a bushel of the latter will cure between six and seven hundred pounds, at a cost of three cents a pound with salt at $20 a bushel, and between four and five cents a pound with salt at $30 a bushel. That salt could be largely economised we have no doubt—we know it. We have seen it tried. It will thus appear that although salt is high—very high—too high, its high price cannot account for all, or even for any considerable proportion of the rise in the price of bacon.

"But the attempt to reduce the price of salt must result in failure, while the supply of that article is inadequate to meet the demand—while the volume of currency far exceeds a healthy standard, and is constantly increasing, and above all, while the works erected for salt production are exposed to the attacks of the enemy. As the thing stands now, salt-making is a lottery. Money *may* be made, and made rapidly; but on the other hand, the whole investment may be swept off before any return is realized by the parties engaged, who have the chances of war and of peace both against them. The enemy may shell their works. The enemy may attack Wilmington and capture it. Where then would be the salt-works? Or on the other hand peace may be somehow brought about, and salt be poured in at prices which would render competition ridiculous.

"We are offering no plea for the extravagant prices asked for salt, but we are giving reasons why we think any attempt at artificial restriction of prices must prove a failure, and we are pointing to some of the elements at work to bring about such failure—to wit:—Inadequate supply; Inflated currency, and finally the insecure and constantly exposed position of the works on the sea-coast. If the feeling of insecurity was removed, it would go far towards removing another of the causes for the high price of salt—we mean the inadequate supply. Although many have taken all the risks of the salt business, and have gone into it, and have made money, yet very many have been kept out of it by a consideration of the risks involved.

"But high price or low price, salt is a necessity, and whether the people of North Carolina are to have salt at any price, depends now upon whether the Cape Fear and the adjacent sounds and seacoast can be successfully defended. With a certainty of protection, the region thus referred to can make salt enough not only for the State, but as much more to spare. Let it be seized, and those who have found fault already, will, indeed, have double reason for being afflicted.

"The great interests involved—we do not mean merely or even principally the interest of the salt-makers, but the great interests of the salt-consumers, the interests of the State and the Confederate States all call for protection to the Cape Fear River, the town of Wilmington and the adjacent Sounds, now, by far, the greatest salt-producing region along our Atlantic coast.

"We give the enemy no information when we say this, for we are assured that they know all about it. We do not invite attack, for that we believe to be determined on. We ask for a fair chance of defending the place *when* attacked."

Now there is a change of tone, indeed! Some months ago the cotton and woolen factories were "the stalking-horse," even of the Journal itself. "The attempt to reduce the price of salt must result in failure,"—unless the salt-makers will follow the example of the factory owners, be content with 75 per cent. profit instead of 2000 per cent., and reduce their price to $2 a bushel. The factories have voluntarily resolved to sell their sheetings at 30 cents a yard instead of 60. Voluntarily, we say, for there is not one of them that could not let their conscript workmen go into the army, or hire substitutes for them, and make more money by the partial working of their mills than they did before the reduction.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Kinston, on the 13th Nov. of typhoid fever, Daniel Buie, of Bladen Co., Private Co. I, 8th Reg't, aged about 25 years.

In Petersburg, Va., on the 25th of October, 1862, Barnabas P. Hayworth, of the army, in his 22d year.

At Middletown, Va., 20th Nov., of brain fever, Moses F Ezzell, of Co. K, 30th Reg.

Near Drury's Bluff, Va., 13th Sept., David Eller, Orderly Sergeant of Co K, 58d Reg't, from Wilkes Co.

SEQUESTRATION SALE.—At Savannah, Geo., on the 2d inst., a sale of stocks of alien enemies was made, producing the sum of $500,200. Upwards of 4000 shares of Macon and Western railroad stock were sold, at from $111 to $145 a share.

☞ Several communications unavoidably deferred. We have forwarded the one signed "Many Farmers" to Gen Whiting at Wilmington.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs N A Stedman $25; Mrs G W I Goldston $25; Mrs Joseph Hollingsworth $5; Miss Mary P Newby $1; Mrs Cecilia W Newby $1; Mrs D W Ayer $5; Mrs M E Gee $2; Mrs N A Stedman 3 blankets; Miss Sarah Calhoun 1 woolen counterpane; Miss J A Colvin 2 pillows and slips; Mrs Geo McNeill, sen'r, 1 pillow and slip; Mrs Geo Barber 11 yds sheeting, 2 shirts; Mrs Alex R Smith 1 pillow and slips; Miss Flora McPherson 3 prs woolen socks; Mrs S T Hawley 6 carpet blankets.

Acknowledgments are also due to Mrs Flora McLeod for kind assistance in cutting, and to Col J A Pemberton for special favors.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Juvenile Knitting Society returns thanks for the following donations: Mrs M Flack $1; A Friend $1; Master Johnny Black $1; Master Willy Cook 25 cts; Miss Virginia Waddill 1 pr socks, Miss Nannie Hatchell 1 pr, Miss Marion Banks 1 pr, Miss Ellen Prior 1 pr, Miss Maggie Strange 1 pr, Miss Mary Black 1 pr, Miss Fannie Black 1 pr; Miss Lena Leete 5 lbs wool; Master Troy Cook 1 pr socks of his own knitting; one bale of thread from Cross Creek Factory

The next meeting will be held at the usual time, at the residence of Alex. Johnson jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society reports the following contributions: Mr Jas Kyle $10, Mrs E J Hale $10; Mrs Hinsdale 4 prs socks; Miss J A Colvin 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Laura Davis 2 prs socks; Miss Dorcas Cowan, 1 pr socks; Mrs Alex Smith a donation of cotton yarn.

We would also commend the patriotic liberality which has actuated the Blount's Creek Mnfg Co to supply us weekly with one bundle of yarn gratis.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the residence of Mr Bell, in the Arsenal Grounds.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In preceding page are the proceedings up to Thursday night.

In the Senate, on Friday, the select committee on salt reported a resolution requesting the Governer to have removed from Wilmington to some secure points in the interior all the salt now there, the property of the State, which passed its several readings.

The resolution in favor of Lewis Williamson, late Sheriff of Columbus, passed its several readings.

The following bill and resolutions were read and referred. By Mr. Sanders, a resolution enquiring whether there have been frauds on the part of the railroads, in the shipment of produce. By Mr. Ramsay, a bill to amend the militia bill. By Mr. Ramsay, a resolution paying ministers of the Gospel $2 for each day they shall open the session of the General Assembly with prayer. By Mr White, that the committee on Agriculture enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the extensive planting of cotton and tobacco, and producing turpentine.

Bills passed 8d reading, viz: Establishing the 8th Judicial circuit; payment of Judges' salaries; amending charter of Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad; authorizing Chatham and Onslow to levy a road tax.

The House sent back Senate anti-distillation bill, with amendments, to which Senate dissented.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. Worth from the Financial committee reported a tax bill which imposes an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent upon all Real Estate and slaves. Field and other hands to be valued at $350, and mechanics at $700. County Courts to have the power of exemption from tax in certain cases. Money due, or in hand or on deposit; household and kitchen furniture, exceeding $200 in value; all horses and mules kept for sale, are all subject to an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent; all incomes over $1000 one per cent; slave traders one-half of one per cent; pleasure carriages over the value of $50, jewelry, watches, &c., one per cent; Distillers of Brandy, ten cents on each gallon; imported liquors, twenty per cent; retailers spiritous liquors, $60; billiard tables, $125: tax on collateral decents from one to three per cent, &c. &c.

Mr. Person from the committee on military affairs reported back several bills relative to organizing a State reserve, with a resolution, which authorizes the Governor to accept volunteers, and empowers him to raise 5000 men from 18 to 45 years, to be tendered to the Confederate States, but to serve within the State. A bounty of $50 to be given and the Governor to appoint all the officers. Justices of the Peace and Physicians are exempt; one editor for each paper, and reasonable assistance. If there are any officers over 45 in the militia regiments, the balance under that age are not exempt. The term of enlistment three years or the war; the Governor having the power to dismiss or recall them when necessary.

Mr. Cowles, a member of the military committee, could not agree with the report, and entered his protest against the bill

Mr. Grissom also differed from the majority and gave notice that he would present a minority report.

The bill was made the order for Tuesday next.

A bill concerning public patrols was read the first time. It authorizes the Colonels of militia to call out all citizens from 18 to 60, to form patrols for each county; with Captain and Lieutenants similar to militia organization, and under the same laws. Officers and men to be paid 50 cents for every day upon duty.

The resolution authorizing the Governor to arrange with the railroads for the transportation of salt, belonging to the State and individuals, from Wilmington to the interior, passed its 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Russ introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to direct the salt commissioners to issue salt to soldiers' families at 10 cents per pound, before other citizens are supplied.

A message was received from the Governor in answer to Mr. Alford's resolution, stating the arrest of citizens by Confederate officers in the streets of Raleigh, was not authorized by him.

Mr. Fowle offered a resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor, in pursuance of the agreement made with the Confederate government, in relation to the enforcement of the Conscript act, to require the officers and soldiers of the Confederate government to desist from making arrests of our citizens, and should they refuse, authorizing and directing him to arrest said officers and soldiers.

Mr. Fowle asked a suspension of rules and immediate passage of the resolution. Upon which there was considerable debate. It appears that Confederate officers have been making numerous arrests in Raleigh of supposed conscripts. Among others, Mr. Headen of the Commons was arrested three times in one day. On motion of Mr. Worth, the matter was referred to a select committee in hopes of action that would receive universal assent: Messrs. Shepherd, Worth, Person, McAden and Waddell, committee.

Subsequently, Mr. Waddell, from the Committee reported a substitute. It requested the Governor to request the proper officer to desist from arresting our citizens

Messrs. Fowle, Mann, Grissom and McKay opposed the substitute.

Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Worth supported the resolution.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 32, nays 42.

After debate Mr. Fowle's resolution was amended, authorising the Governor to take all such proceedings as he may deem necessary and best calculated to put an end to such arrests.

The resolution unanimously passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Waddell moved a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the facts of the arrest of Mr. Headen and to bring those concerned therein before the House to answer for it. Adopted.

Mr. Worth resigned his seat to take effect on 22d of December, and a writ was ordered for an election in Randolph county on 24th of December.

The bill authorizing the election of a Treasurer for the Literary Fund, passed its second reading. It authorizes the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer for two years with a salary not exceeding $1000, and giving $100,000 security.

A bill concerning working the roads was taken up. After some debate a substitute offered by Mr. Shober was accepted. It authorizes the Justices of the County Courts to regulate the ages of those persons required to work the county roads; thus amended, it passed its second reading.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec'r 6.

In the House, to day, quite a number of bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules, through their 2d and 8d readings, viz: A bill to alter time of holding the County Courts of Mecklenburg county; a bill to incorporate the Swift Island Gold Mining Company; a bill to renew the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company; a bill to incorporate the Beattiesville Female Seminary in Davidson county. And the following bills which have passed the Senate, and to-day passed their 2d and 3d readings, and therefore now only need ratification to make them laws: A bill to amend the charter of the Lizzerddale Copper Company; a bill to amend the law in relation to sheriffs' bonds—allows the County Court to make the bond $50,000 if they think proper; a bill to provide a supply of powder in the different counties of the State—provides that an amount of ball, shot and powder shall be left with the Colonels of the different regiments in each county of the State; a bill to amend ordinance of the Convention entitled an ordinance to make some provision for wives and families of deceased soldiers—allows those who died before twelve months were out to receive the bounty; a bill to amend 33d and 38th secs. of 102d chap. of Rev. Code—allows County Court to increase jailer's and county surveyor's fees. A resolution of thanks to our citizens for their liberality.

Mr. McNeill introduced a bill in reference to the Common Schools Referred to Committee on Education.

The Senate has refused to concur in the amendments of the House to the anti-distillation bill, and the House refused, to-day, to recede; hence there will have to be a committee of conference. The only difficulty is that one House wishes to be a little more strict than the other.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting some documents relating to the desired seizure of railroad iron belonging to the Wil., Char. & R. Railroad by the Confederate Government. Said iron being under mortgage to the State, the matter is brought before the Legislature. Referred to a select committee.

A bill to alter time of holding the Superior Courts in the 6th Judicial Circuit was passed its 2d and 8d readings.

Mr. Fowle introduced a bill to strengthen the laws already in force for the protection of personal liberty.

It is the general impression among the well-informed that if the Government at Richmond could have the Richmond and Danville Road finished, they would desert our Eastern country and fall back within the line of the W. & W. Railroad

In my last you have "Bank of Lexington," as introduced by Mr. White; it should be Bank of *Lincolnton*.

In the Senate, Mr Ramsay introduced a bill to amend the Revised Code as to Salaries and Fees Mr Ellis, a bill to orovide a Mounted Pelice Guard for Brunswick.

Mr Fowle's resolution concerning the arrest of citizens by Confederate officers was referred to a select committee of five, of which your Senator is one.

An engrossed bill from the House to authorize a majority of the Magistrates of Chatham to lay a tax for working roads, passed 3d reading and is a law.

Nothing else of interest done.

There have been several discussions of interest and display of ability in the Senate, but on Friday was the first of much spirit which has occurred in the House. It was on Mr. Fowle's resolution instructing the Governor to stop the arrests of citizens by Confederate officers under pretence of carrying out the Conscript Act. Messrs Fowle, Grissom, McAden, Amis, Shepherd, and Person were the chief speakers. Mr. Fowle is without doubt one of the ablest lawyers of his age in the State, and while having the excellent quality of perseverance, almost in excess, lacks that experience on the stump which is necessary for a good legislative debater. Messrs. Grissom and McAden appeared for the first time on the floor. The former has a fine voice, excellent manners and is remarkably calm and self possessed while at the same time modest; the latter is more fiery, has the reputation of being a good lawyer and is for his age a good politician. Mr. Amis is well known in former Legislatures

The Military bill reported by Mr. Person will be printed in a few days. I do not think it will pass as I have heard much dissatisfaction expressed about its provisions. The idea is to raise 5,000 or 10,000 as may be needed, out of exempts.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—For the encouragement of others please publish the following list of contributions from the Soldiers' Aid Society, Richmond county, N. C.

N. T. BOWDEN.
D. N. POTTER.

Little's Mills.—Mrs Homer Legrand 5 carpet blankets, 8 prs of socks, 2 prs of pants;-Mrs W F Brookshire 2 prs socks, 1 pr of shoes; Mrs M S Austin 1 blanket; Mrs S S Powell 6 prs socks, 2 blankets; Mrs Dr D N Patterson 19 prs socks, 3 prs pants, 2 prs gloves; Mrs Jno F Ledbetter 12 prs socks, 4 linsy blankets, 1 pr pants; Mrs E J Byrd 2 prs socks, 4 prs suspenders, $25 cash; Mrs Elizabeth Stanback 6 prs socks, 2 blankets; Mrs P N Stanback 14 prs socks, 3 prs drawers, 2 shirs, 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 3 blankets to the 14th Reg't; Mrs K Chisholm 1 blanket; Mrs Martha Legrand 2 prs shoes; Mrs Wm Parsons 1 pr socks; Mrs Jas H Robinson 7 prs of socks, 3 blankets, 1 pr drawers; Miss Jennie Robinson 1 pr socks; Miss Virginia Legrand 1 pr socks; Mrs Elizabeth Little 12 prs socks, 1 blanket, 3 carpet blankets, 1 comfort; Mrs W. P. Stanback 3 prs socks 2 prs gloves, 2 blankets, cash $9 10; Mrs Dan'l McRae 1 pr socks, 2 shirts, 1 pr gloves, 2 prs drawers; Mrs Jno P Little 3 prs socks, 2 prs of drawers, 4 blankets, cash $16 50; Mrs B F Little 3 prs socks, 2 blankets, 3 shirts; Miss Lizzie Little 3 prs socks; Miss Sallie Little 2 prs socks, Mrs R Bowden 2 prs jeans pants, 3 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs Joshua Chapel 2 prs pants, 4 prs socks; Miss C Hudson 1 shirt, 1 comforter; Mrs A McIntire 1 pr socks; Mrs John Aldred 1 pr socks; Miss R Aldred 1 pr socks; Mrs J Aldred 1 pr socks; Mrs S Bostick 1 shirt; Mrs N T Bowden 1 pr pants, cash $5; Mrs J A Baldwin 1 pr shoes; Col O H Dockery cash $25; B F Ledbetter (a wounded soldier) cash $25; Hampton Legrand cash $25; J B Capel $10; Dr O Hadley $10; I A Dumas $25; Jas Howell $6; Jas D Pemberton $25; M W Boroughs $5. The Society also purchased cloth and made 17 comforts, pants, drawers, &c., and yet we design to do more.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, Oct. 9th, by Z. A. Boroughs, Esq. Serg't J. W. ELLIS to Miss L. J. WELCH.

At McIver's Depot, Dec. 4th, by Rev. Stephen Gilmore, J. G. FOUSHEE and Mrs ANN J. FOUSHEE, all of Chatham.

In Chatham county, on the 25th Nov., by Z A. Boroughs, Esq., Dr. C. PHILLIPS to Miss SARAH A. McMANUS.

Biblical Recorder and State Journal please copy.

In Pittsylvania Co., Va., on the 25th of November, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ROGER P. ATKINSON, of Richmond Co., N. C., to Miss ELIZA T. COLES, daughter of Jacob T. Coles, Esq.

DIED,

At Pittsborough, at the residence of Mr. Frederick Davis, on Monday last, Miss CAROLINE D. WINSLOW, second daughter of the late Hon. Warren Winslow. Her remains were brought to this place for interment in the Fayetteville cemetery.

In this county, on 28th Oct. last, of diptheria, MARTHA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth A. McKethan, aged 13 years 11 months and 20 days. She leaves father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn her untimely death, but their loss is her everlasting gain. She was a kind and loving child and truly sensible of her approaching dissolution for several days previous, and spoke of it with calmness and composure, and retained her mental faculties fully up to her last breath. She spoke of Heaven and her enjoyments with God and his Angels, and she would meet her brother and sister there to praise God forevermore, and her last breath was in praise to God as well as could be heard. She often repeated those words: Here Lord I give myself away, that's all that I can do.

She is gone, the one we so dearly loved,
To sing and shine with angels bright;
She will not on earth to us return,
But we hope with her to meet in Heaven.—Com.

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, FRANK ADDISON, son of Jas. R. and Mary McDuffie, aged 6 years and 3 months.

At Wilmington on Friday last, EDWARD P. HALL, Esq., aged 76 years.

In this county, on 1st inst., Mr NATHAN WHEELER, aged 78 years 7 months and 14 days. He leaves a wife and 8 children and many friends and relatives to mourn his loss. He died in the full triumphs of the Christian faith, having been a member of the Baptist Church about 34 years.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

☞ **The Farmers' and Planters'** Almanac for 1863, just received.
Dec. 1, 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

MULES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase TEN Good Mules. Application to be made at the Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. & C. S.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 22. 84-tJ1

DRIVERS WANTED.

DRIVERS for STATE TEAMS WANTED to haul Corn at Tarboro', N. C., for this Department.
THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. Com. Department.
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1. 84-tJ1

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C. Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I wish to purchase LEAD for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. & C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.

Leather at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., at my Auction Store, I shall sell at Auction a lot of SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 6, 1862. 1t

Manufactured Tobacco at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 10th inst., I shall sell at my Store, at Auction, fifteen boxes of superior MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. Also, a Saudle, Bridle and Martingale.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 8, 1862. 1t

FOR SALE,

25 CASKS NEW RICE.
5 bbls. Light Brown Sugar.
10 " prime Apple Brandy.
2 " Scuppernong Wine.
48 bags Salt on consignment.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1862. 84i2tpd

WANTED.

BY a young Lady, a situation in a school, family, or in the Preparatory department of a College; the latter preferred, to teach the usual English Branches; has an experience of two years. Refers as to ability, &c., to Rev. S. M. Frost, President Wayne Female College. Applicants will please address Box 78, Bennettsville, S. C.
Dec. 8. 84-3tpd

FUSE.

2000 or 3000 feet Fuse for blasting. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Dec. 8, 1862 1t

To the Citizens of Cumberland and adjoining Counties:

I HAVE been advertised as a deserter from Co. H, 30th Reg't, and I take this method of informing those who have seen the advertisement that it is false I volunteered in August 1861 for 12 months, and in June last I was wounded in the battle at Gaines' Mill, and received an unlimited furlough owing to the time I volunteered for being so near out, and my wound not being healed by that time, I have not returned and I am free from the service until the 45 year old Conscripts are taken in, if I do not volunteer before that time.
Dec 8 84 2tpd ALFRED BLACK.

FIVE PIGS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell a lot of fine Pigs of an improved breed. One of the same stock weighed at the age of nineteen months and twenty-one days five hundred and fifty pounds.
Address Bentonville, N. C. W. M. BAIN.
Dec. 8. 84pd

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—Passengers report that a skirmish occurred on Wednesday between the enemy's cavalry, and a detachment of the 10th Virginia cavalry, Col. J. Lucius Davis, in which some fifty of the enemy, with their horses and equipments, were captured. This occurred near Port Royal. *Dispatch.*

Handsome Affair.—RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—On Tuesday night last Col. R. L. T. Beale, commanding 9th Virginia cavalry, sent a detachment of 41 men, under Maj. Waller, across the Rappahannock to Leedstown, Westmoreland county, where they surprised and captured the Federal pickets on post at that point. They then proceeded to the farm of Dr. Tom Taylor, about three miles from Leedstown, where the picket camp of the enemy existed This camp they dashed into and surprised, capturing the whole camp, consisting of 48 men, including a Captain and Lieutenant and two non-commissioned officers, with their sabres, carbines and pistols. They also captured 51 cavalry horses, with all their equipments, and as much sugar and coffee as the men could bring off conveniently —*Dispatch.*

Winchester Reoccupied by the Yankees.—RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—Winchester is again in the possession of the Federal forces. Since the evacuation of the Valley by Gen. Jackson, the only force left was a cavalry brigade, under command of Gen. Jones. On Wednesday last, this force fell back to Strasburg, and on the same day the enemy occupied Winchester. It is possible that they will now attempt the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Winchester and Potomac Railroads.—*Ib.*

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—A deserter came into our lines a day or two since, and reached here yesterday afternoon. He gives it as his opinion that there are but 15,000 soldiers now in and around Suffolk. He says that an attempt to cross the river at or near Franklin will certainly be made at an early day, and that the material for pontoon bridges reached Suffolk last Friday.—*Express.*

The Skirmish near Franklin.—PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Our forces were out on a foraging expedition, and consisted of Major Griffin's Battalion of Mounted Rangers from Georgia, and, one gun of Capt. Wright's Rockett Battery. The Yankees received information of the movements of the Confederates, and succeeded in ambushing them. After a severe fight of one hour, our forces retired, with the loss of between 30 and 35 wounded and prisoners, and the gun. We lost five horses, and captured six. The loss of the Yankees could not be ascertained, as they held the field after the engagement. The section of Wright's Rockett Battery captured was one of the pieces taken from the Yankees in the fight below Richmond, and this Battery is said to be the only one of its kind on the Continent.—*Ib.*

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Dec'r 5.—General Johnston, we have been informed, will leave this morning for Murfreesboro', to see how matters are progressing in front. On Thursday Wharton's Brigade engaged in a series of brilliant skirmishes in the vicinity of Mill Creek, about eight miles from Nashville, in which one hundred of the enemy were killed. There was extensive skirmishing on Friday and Saturday also, by the same forces. Our troops still occupy Mill Creek.—*Rebel.*

Northern Items.—From the latest Northern papers we learn that the President's message does not give much satisfaction. According to the New York Herald the radical abolition journals are greatly discontented with its position on the slavery question.

The proceedings of Congress had already been marked with much interest. In the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, had moved a resolution of inquiry into the arbitrary arrest of citizens of that State by the military authorities of the Government, and declaring all such arrests usurpations of the power delegated by the people to the President, and palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Richardson offered a similar resolution in relation to the arrest and confinement of citizens of Illinois, which was tabled.

A portion of Gen. Banks's command left New York on the 2d, on a large fleet of transports for the South. Its precise destination was kept secret.

Hon. Ely Thayer, the great abolitionist, has been appointed Military Governor of Florida.

There had been another arrrival from Europe. The cotton market was dull and had declined 1d. a 2d. on the week. The quotations were: Fair Orleans 26d; Mobile 25d; Uplands 24d; Middling Orleans 21½d; Middling Mobile 21d; Middling Uplands 20d.

Bridge Burners Captured.—LYNCHBURG, Dec'r 5.—Twenty-two bridge burners arrived here this evening on the Western train, who were arrested in Georgia, charged with being engaged in burning bridges, &c. They will leave for Richmond to-morrow.

Another Lion in the Path—"No. 606."—A letter has been received in the Confederate States, dated on board the Retribution, ("No 606,") Nov. 23d. That vessel is already on the "deep blue sea," under the command of Captain Vernon G. Locke.—*Richmond Dispatch, 6th.*

The Enemy's visit to Gen. Bragg's Plantation.—A letter from Natchez, dated 18th, says: Mrs. Bragg, wife of General B. Bragg, and her mother, Mrs. Ellis, have separately been burnt out by the Abolitionists, and are on their way to this place. Their plantations are on the Bayou Terre, near Thibodeau, La."

The Missouri Massacre—Heroic Self-Sacrifice.—We learn from a late number of the Cincinnati Enquirer that one of the victims selected by the Federal Gen. McNeil for his butchery in Missouri was a man who had a wife and several children dependent altogether upon daily labor for their support. A young man knowing the condition of the family, offered himself to McNeil as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, *and was one of the ten who were shot.* The Cincinnati paper, with more independence than we should have looked for from that quarter, says "the history of that atrocious murder would not be complete without the relation of this incident of heroic self-sacrifice; neither would the intamy of McNeil be fully understood and appreciated without its recital. One of the reproaches of the Administration is, that McNeil was allowed to remain a single day in service, after this inhuman affair had been brought to its notice." From the same source we learn that at the late Fremont celebration in St. Louis, McNeil was present, and that during the occasion he proposed to drink with a brother officer. The result of the invitation was a marked one. The officer invited by McNeil to drink recoiled from the offer as if in contact with dishonor, and denounced him as a murderer, and unfit for the society of an officer of the American army.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.—The report of the President and Directors shows a total year's receipts of $965,750 35
The working expenses have been 299,296 13

Remainder $666,454 22
Interest and premium paid $24,229 28
Three dividends $243,901 50 $268,130 78

Balance $398,323 44

In addition to the dividends made, the board has declared another dividend of 11 per cent. payable on the 1st of January.

The following officers were elected without opposition: President.—R. D. Wallace. Directors (on the part of the individual Stockholders.)—P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, B. Flanner, J. D. Belamy, E. P. Hall, R. R. Bridgers, E. Kidder. Directors on the part of the State.—W. W. Brickle, of Halifax Co., G. W. Collier, of Wayne Co., Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington.

The salary of the President was increased to $3,000, and additions made to the salaries of other officers.—*Wilmington Jour., 5th.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 50 to 55. Lard 35.
Beef 8 to 20 at retail. On foot 12½.
Beeswax 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 40 to 50.
Copperas $2 at retail.
Cotton 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 35 per dozen.
Flaxseed $2 per bushel.
Flour—Family 27 50, super 26 50.
Grain—Corn $2. Wheat 4 50. Rye 3 50 to $4.
Oats, none in market. Peas $2.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 30 to 35.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $9 to $10. Apple Brandy $8 to $10. Peach Brandy $8 to $10.
Molasses—N. O. $3 per gallon by the bbl.
Nails—Very light stock on hand.
Onions $3 to $4 per bushel.
Pork 17½

VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Africa has arrived with late and important news. The French Emperor proposes mediation in American affairs.

The following is the despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the ambassadors of France at London and St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1862.—Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efforts certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations. But this spectacle, which does so much honor to their courage, is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood. To these results of civil war, which, from the very first, assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of servile war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation towards which we have always professed a sincere solicitude of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter blow of these events.

Under the influence of intimate relations which extensive intercourse has multiplied between the various regions of the globe, Europe itself has suffered from the consequences of the crisis which has dried up one of the most fruitful sources of public wealth, and which has become, for the great centres of labor, a cause of most sad trials.

As you are aware, when the conflict commenced we held it our duty to observe the most strict neutrality in concert with other maritime Powers, and the Washington Cabinet has repeatedly acknowledged the honorable manner with which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to us have undergone no change but of a benevolent character. That neutrality, instead of imposing upon the powers the attitude which might resemble indifference, ought rather to make them of service to the two parties by helping them out of a position which seems to have no issue. From the commencement of the war an armed force was set on foot by the belligerents, which, since then, has been almost constantly kept up. After so much bloodshed they are now, in that respect, nearly in the same position, nothing authorizing the presumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief delay for any decided advantage to turn the balance and accelerate the conclusion of a peace. All these circumstances, taken together, point to the opportunity of an armistice, to which, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as the South might, on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of offering to the belligerents the support of the good offices of the Maritime Powers, and his Majesty has charged me to make the proposition of this government to her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the Court of Russia. The three Cabinets would exert their influence at Washington, as well as with the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which, every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land, and it might be, if necessary, ulterorlly prolonged.

The overtures, I need not say, sir, would not imply, on our part, any judgment on the origin or issue of the struggle, nor any pressure upon the negotiations which might, it is to be hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice. Our task would consist solely in smoothing down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two parties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves called upon to decide, but to prepare the solution of the difficulties which have hitherto opposed reconciliation between the belligerent parties. Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently to their intentions? Would it not give to their step the character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire confidence—the government of the Emperor, by the constant tradition of French policy towards the United States—England, by the community of race—Russia by the marks of friendship she has never ceased to show to the Washington Cabinet. Should the event not justify the hope of the three Powers, and should the ardor of the struggle overrule the wisdom of their councils, this attempt would not be the less honorable for them. They would have fulfilled a duty of humanity, more especially indicated in a war which has excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiation more difficult. It is the mission which international law assigns neutrals, at the same time that it prescribes to them a strict impartiality, and they could never make a nobler use of their influence by endeavoring to put an end to a struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless; for they might encourage public opinion to views of conciliation, and thus contribute to hasten the moment when the return of peace might become possible.

I request you, sir, in the name of his Majesty, to submit these considerations to Lord Russell or to Prince Gortschkoff, begging him to state the views of the government of her Britannic Majesty or the Court of Russia. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

THE REPLY FROM ENGLAND.

Earl Russell, under date of Nov. 14., addresses a dispatch to the English Ambassador at Paris. After reciting the French proposals as above, he says:—

"Such is in substance the proposal of the government of the Emperor of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America. Neither her Majesty the Queen, nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphatic manner in which the Emperor of the French vindicated the laws of nations, and assisted the cause of peace in the instance of the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners off board the Trent. Her Majesty's government recognizes with pleasure the design of arresting the progress of the war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that government may support the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed. But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by her Majesty's government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's government think, therefore, that it would be better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the three courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the two contending parties.

"Her Majesty's government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject.

"Your Excellency may read this despatch to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and give him a copy of it.

RUSSELL.

THE REPLY FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1862.

The "Journal" of St. Petersburgh contains the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the note of Drouyn de l' Huys, which is in substance as follows:

After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gortschakoff says that it is requisite, above all things, to avoid the appearance of any pressure whatever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exercising the susceptibility of that nation. We believe that a combined measure of the three great Powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If however, France should persist in her intention of mediation, and England should acquiese in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoeckl, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues there (the French and English Ministers), if not official aid, at least moral support.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The London Morning Herald bitterly denounces the non-intervention policy of the British government and says that the language of Lord Russell's despatch "mocks the hopes and insults the misery of half a million starving English laboring men."

The London Daily News thinks that Lord Russell's answer is the best that could have been made, without entering unnecessarily upon a discussion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at having escaped from entangling diplomatic associations with France.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of 1st inst., says:

Intervention is a word now in every one's mouth on this side the channel. The Emperor makes no secret of his wishes, and said to a general officer of my acquaintance, only just before he set out for Compiegne, that the time was come when, if the civilized world had any respect for itself, it must interfere. Indeed, I feel perfecly certain than an overture, if it has not already been made, will be made to President Lincoln.

The pressure upon the industrial communities is such that the Fmperer is obliged to choose between internal commotion and external irritation; and in such a choice his dynastic exigencies leave him a narrow margin.

Savage Murder of a Georgia Soldier.—We learn from a merchant of this city, who has recently returned from a trip through the invaded section of Tennessee, that a soldier named Absalom Spencer, of the 1st Georgia regiment, who was left sick at Murfreesboro' after the fight at that place, went into the country to get quarters and recruit his health. After wandering about for several days he found shelter under the hospitable roof of a gentleman named Brown, who cared for him, giving him the protection and comfort of his house by night, and secreting him in the woods during the day. The soldier having recovered his health to some extent, concluded to run the risk of remaining at the house during the day. As had been anticipated, it was not long before the alarm was given in the neighborhood. He endeavored to escape, but was overtaken at a fence which he was trying to get over, and carried back to the house. A pistol was presented at Mrs. Brown, with demands and threats, which she answered by stating that the man they had taken was a sick stranger that had been stopping at her house.

The soldier then stated that he was a Confederate soldier, naming his company and regiment, and demanding the treatment of a prisoner of war. At the suggestion of a well known citizen, Mr. Israel Hill, the soldier was carried by the scouts to the headquarters of Col. Stewart. This gallant Yankee of the *Union* army said: "Don't bring any more d—d rebel bushwhackers to me, but shoot them down." He then ordered the prisoner to be tied between two stumps, and for eighteen men to fire at him. The first volley missed him, on which a brutal Dutchman ran up, and with the muzzle of his gun within a few feet of Spencer, shot him through the stomach. He died that night and was decently buried next day by the citizens. He told Mrs. Hill, at whose house he died, that he lived in Coweta county, Ga., and that he was a nephew of Bishop Andrew—that he had two brothers, one living in Tennessee and the other in Tuscaloosa, Ala. He said he was an Elder in the Methodist E. Church. Can we ever live in union with such a people? No, no, never!—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

The Murdered man come to Life.—The Memphis Appeal in noticing the recent retaliatory order from President Davis to Gen Holmes says:

"What makes the crime of this Federal officer more deserving of punishment or retaliation, as proposed, is the fact as announced by the St. Louis papers, copied by us, that on the day after the murder of the ten victims alluded to by the President, the party whom they were suspected of having removed returned to his home, and stated he had not been molested, but had been absent on a trip of the nature of which he had not chosen to advise any one beforehand. If all the circumstances to this case do not warrant a resort to the rule of *lex talionis*, it would be difficult to conceive circumstances that would. We hope General Holmes will obey his instructions to the letter."

Burnside.—Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, the successor of McClellan in the command of the United States Army in Virginia, graduated at West Point in the class of 1847. He ranked as eighteenth in the class. Burnside was born in Indiana, and was appointed a Cadet from that State. Soon after his graduation he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery.

Yankee Despotism in Louisiana.—It appears that Butler has recently made another despotic invention with which to oppress and grind the people of Louisiana. The "ingenious" tyrant has established a "commission" of Yankee officers to take charge of and work all the plantations in that portion of Louisiana west of the Mississippi. The commissioners are authorized to work the plantations for account of the United States.

Suicide.—Mr. Troup Banks, son of Col. John Banks, committed suicide, at Wynnton, Ga., on the 25th of November, by shooting himself. Impaired health had affected his mind.

Georgia Paper.

[Mr. Banks was a graduate of the University of N. C., in the class of 1849.]

Yankee Outrages in Eastern North Carolina.—The Raleigh Progress has the following letter:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1, 1862.—Sir: Having just returned from the Albemarle section, I deem it my duty to acquaint the public with the terrible condition of things which exists there. The country is completely overrun by the enemy, who have burnt houses, destroyed crops, stolen stock, driven off negroes, and committed outrages of every description upon the people. * * * A gunboat arrived at the farm of Thomas Newby, Sr., of Perquimans county, on the 20th ultimo, from which a band * * landed and proceeded to the house, where, after killing Thomas Newby, Jr., in cold blood, they proceeded to beat the old man severely, and to rob him of everything in his possession. Similar scenes were enactek on the same night in other localities, and the wildest terror prevails throughout that section of the country. Many true and loyal men, who cannot get out of the Yankee lines, are talking of seeking protection from Stanly, not to preserve their property, but to prevent the butchery of their wives and children. Numbers have sought refuge in the swamps, being afraid to remain at home, lest the same fate fate await them. In a word, that beautiful and fertile country is fast being converted into a wilderness and its people reduced to subjugation by the fear of death in its worst form. * * * * * * Is there no protection for them? Are they to be ruthlessly abandoned to their fate by those who should do something for their defence?

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOSEPH G. GODFERY,
Of Chowan County.

Stuart's Men in a Yankee Camp.—A few days ago, a portion of Stuart's Cavalry made a dash upon the town of Warrenton, where the Yankees had previously established their headquarters, and those of the enemy still remaining there fled with all possible haste, leaving valuable stores behind. Our cavalrymen then visited the sutlers' establishments and supplied themselves profusely with luxuries and articles of substantial value, such as sealed cans of fruit, tobacco, cigars, wines, boots, et cetera.—*Richmond Whig*, 1st.

Capture of Yankees.—On Friday a detachment of cavalry of Gen. Hampton's brigade, completely surprised a picket force of the enemy at Deep Run, in Fauquier county, about ten miles beyond the Rappahannock river. So sudden and unexpected was the descent upon them that they surrendered without firing a shot. The prisoners, 87 in number, consisting of two Captains, three Lieutenants, and eighty two privates—were brought last night, and lodged in the Libby prison.

Richmond Dispatch, 1st.

Fight between Yankee Regiments at Corinth.—MOBILE, Nov. 29.—A letter to the Register from Saltillo, dated 27th, says that on Sunday, 23d inst., a regiment of new abolition recruits at Corinth refused to obey orders to march to Grand Junction. A force comprising two regiments attempted to coerce them. A severe fight ensued, lasting three hours. A great number were killed and wounded on both sides. It is said that troops from Rienzi were ordered up to aid in quelling the insurgents, but the fight ceased before their arrival.

Remarkable Statistics of Slavery.—The United States census of 1860 furnishes material for some remarkable statistical comparisons on the subject of slavery in the South. These statistics have at this time an extraordinary interest as indicating the probable status of the States in the future division of our country.

The decimal *increase* from 1850 to 1860 was:

Of the whole population	36	per cent
Of the slaves	25	"
In Maryland, decrease of slaves was	5½	"
In Delaware "	26	"
In Virginia, increase	4.9	"
In South Carolina	4.7	"
In Kentucky	11.8	"
In North Carolina	18	"
In Tennessee	19	"
In Georgia	22.4	"
In Alabama	27.8	"
In Louisiana	27.8	"
In Missouri	31.2	"
In Mississippi	61	"
In Florida	62	"
In Arkansas	131	"
In Texas	217	"

Assuming twenty-five per cent. as the normal increase, it will be seen which States have lost and which have gained from the migration of this population. The increase in Missouri is remarkable, and would seem to fix her destiny with the Confederate States, while the decrease in Maryland and Delaware would keep them with the North.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Wealth of the South—Cotton.—We find in a Southern exchange an estimate of cotton on hand in the South; the general conclusion of the statistical exposition being that at the market price of cotton to-day, our now useless staple is of value enough to pay, of itself, every dollar which the Confederate States owe.

At this moment there are 3,000,000 bales of cotton within the country, which, at the ruling prices of the staple now, is worth $700,000,000. Since the world began no nation has ever had in its hands so much wealth in a single article of production.

The consumption of cotton is increasing in a ratio far faster than the increased means of its production, and this results, in a great degree, from the new fabrics to which it is being applied, to say nothing of the increase of the world's population, and the new civilization which immediately require its use. Regarding these interesting facts and statistics with respect to this annual store of wealth, it is impossible to suppose that the sum of debt which this war will accumulate can be unmanageable or fall with intolerable weight upon our people.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Negro Patriotism.—Benj. Marable, Esq., of Halifax county, Va., has four negro men who for some time have been engaged working on the fortifications at Richmond. A few days ago they came up home on a visit, and finding good warm clothing, excellent shoes and socks made for them, they generously declined them on condition that their master would send them to the suffering soldiers who, they said, needed them much more than they did. They had seen suffering soldiers, and it touched their hearts to compassion; besides they want the South to conquer the enemy.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Gone West.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and staff reached Lynchburg Saturday night by a special train from Richmond. The distinguished General is en route for his new command in the West.

Another Yankee Expedition.—Northern papers of the 27th say that the expedition of Gen. Banks was at Fortress Monroe on the 25th, and was to sail for its destination in a day or two. The Baltic is the flag-ship and the number of men composing the expedition is stated at 12,000.

Pass him Round.—F. A. Miles, of Marion, S. C., sold bacon and lard last week at twenty-five cents per pound, when others were trying to sell lard at forty and bacon at fifty and sixty cents. Such acts of patriotism in these times of oppression, when those articles will bring almost any price demanded, are worthy to be recorded.

Charleston Courier.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY MRS. A. JOHNSON, QUARTERMASTER 54TH REG'T MILITIA.

Town District.—Mrs P P Johnson 3 large comforts.

71st District.—Mrs John Buie 2 blankets, 2 flannel shirts and 1 comfort; Mrs Arch'd Buie 1 blanket, 1 vest and 2 prs socks; Miss Isabella Johnson 2 blankets and 2 prs socks; Mrs Malcom McDonald 1 quilt and 1 pr socks; Misses M A and S M Taylor 6 prs socks; Miss Ann Buie 2 prs drawers.

Rockfish Village.—Miss Maria Guin cash $1; Mrs Jno Morgan 2 prs socks and 2 shirts; Mrs Mary Morgan 2 prs drawers and 2 prs socks; Mrs Lovett 3 prs socks and 2 prs drawers; Mrs Douglass Powell 1 comfort, 1 towel, 3 pillow cases; Mrs Kinlaw 2 shirts; Mrs Jesse Musslewhite 1 pr socks; Mrs Rebecca Wade 1 shirt; Miss Lizzie Wishart 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Lumsden 2 shirts; Mrs Priscilla Morgan 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers; Mrs D McDonald 3 prs socks, 2 shirts; Mrs Elizabeth Lovett 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Duncan Munroe 1 shirt; Miss Margaret Moore 1 shirt; Mrs Ann Graham 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Miss Catharine McPhail 2 prs drawers; Mrs Mary Worrell 1 pr socks; Mrs M B Gillis 2 carpet blankets, 1 cap; D McCaskill 2 large packages.

From Robeson County—Mrs Daniel McNatt, 1 blanket, 2 prs pants, 2 shirts, 2 prs socks and 1 pr shoes.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 53d REG'T N. C. M.

COL. JOHN A. PEMBERTON, COMMANDING.

Silver Run Dist.—Mrs John Bain 1 quilt; Mrs Mary Williams leather for 1 pair shoes; Mrs B Porter 1 pair socks; Miss N McCorquodale 1 blanket; Mrs C Wade 1 blanket; Mrs M Sterling 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Miss M Williford 1 pr socks; Mrs Dan'l McDaniel 3 carpet blankets, 3 shirts; Miss M A McDonald 1 pr socks; Mrs Daniel Graham 1 pr socks; Miss Arabella Dawson 1 pr socks; Miss Mag McIntyre 1 quilt; Mrs Jane McIntyre 1 pr socks; Mrs Jas McKethan $2; Mrs Sarah McNeill 2 pr socks, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Dan'l McNeill 2 pr socks; Mrs A R Smith 6 yds kerseys; Mrs M Ward 1 pr socks; Mr M Ward making 2 pr shoes; Mr R R Robinson $5; Miss A A McAllister 1 pr socks; Mrs Lewis Page 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs John Williams 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Dan'l Bain leather for 1 pr shoes; Mrs Dan'l Bain 1 quilt; Miss Mag and Effie Bain 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks; Mrs S Denning $4; Miss C McAlister 1 pr socks; John Murphy jr 1 pr socks; Mrs John Baker 1 blanket; James McAllister and family 2 quilts, 1 blanket; C P Mallett 16 yds woolen cloth; Mrs Jesse H Hawley 2 carpet blankets.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 51st Reg't N. C. T.,
Nov. 29, 1862.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons: Please allow me through your paper to acknowledge the reception of ten very fine blankets presented by Mrs Judge R. S. French. The blankets were turned over by me to Capts. Norment and Moore of Robeson, to be distributed in their companies.

Very respectfully, WM A. ALLEN,
Lt. Col. 51st Reg N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Antioch Soldiers' Aid Society acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions: John McInnis $7; Rev H McLean $5; Mrs Jas A Smith $10; Dr A Bethune 10 lbs wool rolls, 5 prs socks, 1 pr shoes; Miss Melinda Johnson, 1 blanket, 2 pairs socks; Mrs D G McInnis 1 blanket; Miss C A McInnis 1 pr socks; Miss M E McInnis 2 prs socks; D G McInnis 1 pr shoes; Miss M J McMillan 1 blanket; Miss C McMillan 1 pair socks; Dr D McBryde $5; Neill Graham $6; Jas Currie $3; Mrs Susanna B McLean $15, 2 blankets, 1 pair pants; Mrs Jane Smith $5, 2 blankets, 1 cotton shirt, 2 merino shirts, 1 pr pants, 2 pr socks; Miss Eliza McLean 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs John J Currie 1 blanket, 4 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 3 towels, 2 shirts, 1 pair drawers, 2 prs pants; Mrs E A McMillan 1 blanket, 2 prs drawers, 1 towel, 1 bundle pepper, 1 do sage; Miss Margaret Smith $5, 1 pr socks; Mrs Col A McEachern 4 blankets, 2 bed comforts, 1 vest, 1 pr pants, 4 prs socks, 1 coat, 1 pair gloves; Mrs Lauchlin McNeill 2 blankets; Mrs A McEachern jr 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Mrs A McBryde 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Miss Mary P Stuart $1, 1 pair socks; Mrs Adam Currie, 3 flannel shirts, 1 cotton do, 4 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 2 blankets; Mrs Dr D McBryde, 2 prs flannel drawers, 2 do shirts; Mrs Alex B Currie bundle clothing; A Mc Cormick $2, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; A Galbreath 1 pair shoes, 1 pair pants; Mrs Dr H McLean 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Effie Gilchrist 1 coat, 1 vest, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs F M Watson 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Miss C Livingstone 3 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr flannel drawers, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr shoes, writing paper and inkstand; Col A McMillan $1; Dr D McBryde $2; Col A McEachern $10; Capt F M Watson, $1; A McEachern jr $10; J J Currie $4; R N Fairley $2; D S Morrison $2; Miss F A Brown $1; Mrs P Livingstone $4; Mrs D S Morrison 2 blankets; Miss M E Smith $1; Miss Sallie A McLean $1; Daniel Biggs $2, W J Stuart $2; Mrs Christian Bethune $10; H H Hodgin $3; Adam Currie $3; Mrs Margaret B Smith $4; Mrs Jane Dekay $3; Geo B Brown $6 20; Mis Caroline McCallum 1 pr socks; Dr A D McLean $2.50; Mrs C Black 2 blankets; Dr D McArthur $2.50; Daniel McCallum 40 cts. The Society through their Treasurer John McInnis purchased 1 piece of Domestic, of which they made 5 shirts and 6 pr drawers; also 1 bundle of Thread, with which and the 10 lbs of Wool rolls above mentioned, they made 30 yds of flannel and made it into 18 flannel shirts.

All the above articles have been sent off in boxes in care of Dr. Angus Bethune, and I trust he has reached his destination before this and added to the comfort of at least some of our brave soldiers. The Ladies of the Society are still at work and will be glad to receive any contributions.

Leather.—Major W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville, Va., proposes to present $2,500 worth of leather to the Government, to be made into shoes for soldiers and their families, and calls upon the citizens of the town to contribute a similar amount. The good work goes bravely on.

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of never-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.
Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

For Sale or Rent.

AT Carthage, N. C., a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, with three halls—a fire place in each,—and all necessary out-houses. To the premises are attached 39 acres of wood land, with a good garden, an excellent spring of water, and 4 acres of fresh cleared land. Terms liberal. Apply to the subscriber at Carthage, N. C.

JAMES C. DAVIS.
Nov. 14, 1862. 78*4tpd

To the Militia Officers in the Vicinity of FAYETTEVILLE: I call your attention to two members of my Company, who have been absent without leave for sometime, viz: T. A. YANCY and ALFORD BLACK. I understand that they have been seen in Fayetteville, and request the Militia Officers of the town to see that they return to duty immediately.

J. J. WICKER,
Capt. Co. H, 30th Reg't, N. C. T.
Jonesboro', Moore Co., N. C., Nov. 25. 82*3tpd

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that I protest in paying a judgment that was obtained against me at the Superior Court, held in Lumberton C. H., Robeson County, in September 1862—Plaintiffs, T. Sanderson and H. McLean; Defendant, E. Currie,—for various reasons, one is from the acknowledgment of one of the Attorneys in the case in the presence of witnesses which leads me to believe that the judgment obtained in said case is illegal and unjust.

E. CURRIE.
Nov. 29. 82*4tpd

FOR SALE.

A Lot of Cotton and Woolen Machinery.

2 WOOL PICKERS.
8 36 inch Wool Cards.
1 30 " " Roll Card.
1 198 Spindle Wool Jack.
1 Cotton Lapper.
2 Danforth Cap Frames 138 Spindles each.
1 Throstle Frame 84 "
1 English Drawing Frame with Coilers and Packers.
1 12 Strand Speeder, &c., &c.

Some of the above machinery is now in operation at the Richmond Factory. For particulars address

JOHN SHORTRIDGE,
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
Nov. 12, 1862. 77 16tpd

BY VIRTUE of a Decree in the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at November Term, 1862, I shall sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday Dec. 11th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., One and one fourth Acres of LAND in Campbellton, north of the Clarendon Bridge, having a front of about 193 feet on the River, adjoining on the south a lot sold by S. W. Tillinghast, Trustee of Jas. Huske, to A. A. McKethan.

Also, One-third interest in a lot of Land in Campbellton, containing 1¼ Acres, lying on the River, known as the "McNeill lot," and joins the north side of the above described lot, which lots were formerly the property of James Huske and were conveyed by him to S. W. Tillinghast in Trust, Oct. 27, 1857.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. M. E.
Nov. 17. 78-ts

VALUABLE MILLS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, 2 miles west of Carthage, Moore county, containing 250 acres, on which is a Geist and Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Screw. I will receive in payment State Bonds, Confederate money or likely Negroes. JOHN MORISON.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

I OFFER for Sale my PLANTATION on McClendon's Creek, 6 miles west of Carthage, lying on the basin of the Coal Fields, containing 2100 acres, which is as productive as any lands in the county of Moore. The improvements good and the situation healthy. Terms liberal. JOHN MORISON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 5000 acres more, in different tracts, in the county of Moore.—Farming Mineral, and Turpentine land,—which I will sell on liberal terms.

JOHN MORISON.

Mineral Lands for Sale.

I HAVE an interest of one-third in a tract of 500 ACRES on the waters of Deep River, on which have been discovered a salt mine and pure saltpetre, and an oil of good quality for greasing leather, well worthy geological investigation. JOHN MORISON

Carthage, Nov. 18 1862 77-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, or sell, the PLANTATION whereon he lives, containing about 900 acres of land, of which 200 acres are under fence. The improvements are such as are generally found on a farm, all in tolerably good order. Also, if leased, he would include his stock of Negroes, horses, cattle, crop, farming implements, &c. The terms of lease or sale would be made easy to the lessor or purchaser, with a guaranty of a faithful performance of the terms. Persons desirous of leasing or purchasing may apply to the subscriber at Ballacholish, near Springfield, Richmond county, N. C.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
Nov'r 13, 1862 80-9tpd

NOTICE

To the Heirs and Creditors of Mathew Murphy, deceased.

THERE has been a petition filed for the settlement of the accounts of the subscriber as Administrator of Mathew Murphy, dec'd, and the same has been referred to William C. Draughon, Clerk of the County Court.

The said Clerk will proceed, on the 17th day of December 1862, to state the said account, when and where they can attend and be heard, and object to any voucher in said settlement or any other grievance can be heard JAMES DENNING, Adm'r.

Sampson county, Nov. 18, 1862 80-7tpd

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 9th of January next for the building of a Bridge across Lumber River, near Floral College, according to the subjoined specifications: The Bridge to be 80 feet long, 18 feet above the middle of the channel and built level to the abutments. Abutments to be of good lightwood set well in the banks. Four Mud Sills 40 feet long 12 x 14, two sides hewn, four braces to each sill 12 x 12, capped with sills 12 x 12 15 feet long; 4 sleepers 12 x 12 set on the corner let on the cap sills with a square shoulder. Banister bearers 4 x 6 in. 20 feet long to be placed 9 feet apart and let down on the sleepers. Railing posts 4 x 6 in., 2½ feet long, morticed in the banister bearers and well braced. Boxed railing made of plank 6 in. wide 1½ in. thick, capped at every joint. Guide planked the whole length of covering with plank 6 in. wide 1½ in. thick let down on the banister bearers two inches and well secured to the railing posts. Covering to be of quarter bords 2 in. thick 15 feet long. All the timbers to be of good heart. In connection with the bridge the making of a cross-way will be contracted for, to be made on the east side of the River for the distance of 150 yards, 18 feet at the base and 15 feet at the top; not to be less than 5 feet high at the lowest place of the swamp; the whole length of the cross-way to have 3 feet of dirt on the top, loged on top of each side with lightwood logs the whole distance; to be secured by lightwood stakes 4 feet long, 3 feet to be driven under ground. The contractor will be required to build two hollow bridges in the embankment 15 feet long and 15 feet wide, placed on lightwood abutments with 4 sleepers 12 x 12 in. and covered with quarter boards 2 in. thick well secured at the ends to prevent slipping; railed as the main Bridge; location of the Hollow Bridges to be designated by the Commissioners. Banistering as on the main Bridge to be placed on the embankment between the 1st hollow Bridge and the main Bridge. The whole work to be completed by the 1st April 1863.

Contractor to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

PETER P. SMITH,
JOHN F. McLEAN,
E. LILLY, } Com.
Nov. 25, 1862. 82*3t

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber in Robeson County, about the 1st of October, two cows. One a red cow, with most of her face white, and a white spot on one of her flanks. The other a brindled red and white cow, with white back and legs. Said cows were raised in Montgomery county by Maj. Angus Leitch, and are possibly making their way back. Any information respecting the above cows, will be very thankfully received.

M. McNAIR.
Fair Play P. O., Robeson Co., N. C., Nov 21. 82*tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th day of October last, my negro boy named ELIJAH. He is of dark complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high; 18 years old, and supposed to weigh about 140 lbs. He is a boy of pleasant countenance, rather slow in his movements; was raised by James G. Tomlinson of Randolph county, of whom I bought him on the day he left me.

I will pay the above reward of $100 for the delivery of said boy to me at Moffitt's Mills in Randolph county, or for his safe confinement in any Jail where I can get him. SOLOMON MOFFITT.

Moffitt's Mills, N. C., Nov. 26, 1862. 82*4tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Oct. Term, 1862.

James Haywood, Adm'r, vs. Elizabeth Haywood, et al.
Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1862.

76*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

NOTICE.

I WILL receive a few more able bodied Recruits into my Company of Light Artillery.

Light Artillery is the best service a man can enlist—the guard duty is inconsiderable, the commissary rids and have their luggage carried, and there is much more liberty allowed the private soldier than in any other arm of the service.

Recruits will receive Bounty and pay *Twelve Dollars* per month

Persons subject to Conscription may enlist in my company at any time "*before* enrollment."

Transportation will be furnished when required. Col. John H Cook will give any further information desired, and will receive enlistments. J. B. STARR,
Capt. Starr's Light Artillery.
Kinston, N. C., Nov. 24, 1862. 80-7tpd

FLORAL COLLEGE.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was unanimously resolved that the School at Floral College be resumed the ensuing year, and our late Principal, the Rev. Daniel Johnson, having declined to accept the terms proposed, the Trustees wish to employ a Principal to take charge of the Institution on the following terms, viz: He to employ his own Assistants and pay to the Trustees 12½ per cent. upon the money arising from tuition.

A Steward is also wanted, and to a person qualified for that Department, is offered the Steward's Hall for the next year, he paying to the Trustees 12½ per cent upon all the money arising from board. The board has been raised to $18 per month. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. A. D. McLean, Pres't, Gilopolis, N. C.

Applications for the above places will be received until the 15th December next, when an election will be held.

Nov. 26, 1862 81-t15D

THE Coach line between the terminus of the Wilmington, Rutherford & Charlotte Rail Road and Wadesborough via Rockingham, will be resumed after this date

D. G. MACRAE.
Dec. 1, 1862. 82-4w

Administrator's Sale.

I SHALL sell on THURSDAY, Dec 11, 1862, at auction, in front of my store, all the Household Furniture—comprising Crockery, Glass, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of Benj'n R. Huske, dec'd. Also, 2 shares of Western Rail Road Stock, 1 Engineer's Leveling Instrument, 1 one horse Wagon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. N. TILLINGHAST, Adm'r
Dec'r 1, 1862. 82ts

Laudanum and Iodide of Potash

in small quantities. Apply to H DAY,
At Dr Robinson's office
Dec. 1. 82 6tpd

OLD IRON.

THE highest cash price paid for OLD CAST IRON at M. A. BAKER'S
Brass and Iron Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 29. 82-4wpd

Salt Pans can be had at M. A. Baker's Star Foundry in Fayetteville, N. C., now in full operation. All orders for Brass or Iron Casting, will receive prompt attention by M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 29. 82-4wpd

NOTICE.

AT THE MAGNOLIA SALOON in Fayetteville, Nos. 12 and 14 Green street, I offer for sale, at wholesale or retail,—

10 BBLS. superior old Corn Whiskey,